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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 166— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th July	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-BIND..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares,

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connec's at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,606	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,634	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,606	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
16th July ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a.m.
18th ,, ..	VARCLA	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a.m
23rd ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	1st July	15th July,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July,
Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	6750	15th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	28th July	9th Aug
*Amur Maru		7770	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept

* Calling at Hongkong.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

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1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
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Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

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JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

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B.

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Payable as follows:—
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PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A20139

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A 10778

WANTED—One SPINNING MASTER, one WEAVING MASTER and one DYER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. Only those who have both theoretical and practical knowledge of their respective works and have good experience need apply stating terms, past experience and present position to Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20152

WANTED—Bank and Insurance MANAGERS, Office Superintendents, Stenotypists, Accountants and Cashiers. State experience and salary. Apply with 3 As. Stamps to Box No. 235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10804

WANTED—A WATER WORKS SUPERVISOR at Rs. 150-200 according to qualifications. Knowledge of English, Surveying, Drawing and Machine working essential. Must have 3 years' (or more) experience of water works. A. Q. SIDDIQI, President Municipal Committee, Burhanpur (Central Provinces.) A20146

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A 10806

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A 20148

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications, Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

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R10784

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JA R10798

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RS. EIGHTY THOUSAND are to be shortly distributed as prizes. For particulars apply to HON. SECRETARIES, VOLUNTEERS' UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PRIZE FUND, Dhoraji (Kathiawar).
T R10792

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

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Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

RENT CONTRACT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the RENT CONTRACT to be given out of the large building, situated at the junction of the Sandhurst Road East and New Chinchbunder Road, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Offers will be received by the Land Manager of the Board upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th July, 1924, at his office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be had from his office on payment of Annas Eight.

M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.,
Land Manager,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
C19260

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Government of India

LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS 1933.

Issued at 98-4 per cent and repayable at par in 1933

FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

Issued at 99 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

BOTH ISSUES ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

Subscription opens on 28th July and **THE LOAN WILL BE CLOSED** without notice as soon as total subscriptions amount to 15 crores.

Full details including terms on which War Bonds can be tendered, may be ascertained from any Bank or Treasury or from the Dy. Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1894.
Thirty years—Rs. 11,51,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
C20024 Acting Secretary.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd To confirm the appointment of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1924. 20156

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 85 tons of DUST COAL, suitable for brick kilns at Vasind near Railway Station. Offers may be sent to—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing District No. 1,
Development Directorate, Matunga.
20154

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of ten per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1924, has been declared payable on and after July, 26th to registered shareholders on the 30th June, 1924.

Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses.

Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
14th July, 1924.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1924. 20155

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the forest staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1925. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Sealed tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 2nd August, 1924, and will be opened at noon on the 4th August, by:

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Central Offices,
Poona, 12th July, 1924. 20147

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Bai MUTHABAI, widow and Sole Executrix of Thakker Narandas Canji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, survivorship or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 10-16, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid, and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 7261, Old Survey No. 19 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3089 (1), 3089 (2), Street Nos. 102 and 102-A, containing by admeasurement 422.11 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the East and West by the public passage, on the North by the property lately belonging to Khatao Natha but now belonging to Narrandas Canjee and the vacant ground of Vydewbai, widow of Tricumdas Meghjee and on the South by the property of Jaitha Narronji.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20163

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4734 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 26th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. GOCULDAS KEVALRAM, a firm carrying on business as Shroffs and Merchants at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) Messrs. CHHOTALAL LALLUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at Arthur Road, Tardeo, outside the Fort, (2) B. N. LANG, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nazaralli Samsoodin, (3) Messrs. MEHOMED UMAR ABDULLA MIYA, a firm of Merchants carrying on business in Bombay at Bhindi Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th June, 1923, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till date of payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 1st day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of December, 1923.

Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
20157 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKERSEY HIRJI, late of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

CHAMPUBAI, widow of the said Thakersey Hirji, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Clive Road, Dana Bunder, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

7th day of July, 1924.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20161

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., V/s M. Nagerseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October 1923 and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1679 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co. together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MORELAND AND RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 13th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th July next, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Farts (freehold) land or ground situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Bellasis Cross Road or at Moreland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 169 and 169, and New Nos. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey No. 260 and 260 and New Survey No. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1570 together with the messuages, tenements or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Ebrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotam Amerchand on the West by Moreland Road, on the North by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Predrick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Beramji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1A), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3A), 3819 (4), 3819 (4A), 3819 (4B), and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6dd, 6ddd.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160, and New No. F/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1571, and bounded on the East by the property of Annabai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedji Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3854 (1), Street No. 41.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH KAMATIPURA LANE

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Velsey Patel, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Ratanbai, widow of Nanjibhoy Velmahomed, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 21st July 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 14th Kamatipura St., containing by admeasurement about 51 sq. yds. and bounded on North by 14th Kamatipura St., on South by property of Kaderbhoy Esmailji, on West by Kamatipura Curtra Road and by the property of Framji Hormusji and partly by a passage registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29 New No. 16037 and marked on Survey Plan under No. 4294 and 2935 and New Survey No. 6903 and Cadastral City Survey No. 197 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2152 and Street No. 90.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, Fort or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Yoosuff" Building, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and especially made to order by Lazeras and Co., of Calcutta, furniture, also by Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, old chinaware, sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet, glass door show cases, hat stands, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, ice box, roll top writing tables, and desks, book stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of G. A. Murphy, Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPRIGHT PIANO BY ROSE AND CO., MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on top floor of the building opposite the Old Custom House, on Custom House Road, Fort, valuable artistic household furniture comprising drawing room suites, easy chairs, sofas, chairs, dining room chairs, dining table, marble top tables, washing tables, crockeryware, almyrahs, chest of drawers, single and double beds, centre table teapoys etc., etc. One upright piano by Rose and Co., one B.S.A. Motor Cycle 1920 model with side car and accessories.

The property of H. P. Dracup Esq., of B. B. and C. I. Rly. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ENGLISH COTTON YARNS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramchandra V. Sant of Ahmedabad.

8 cases each 208 to 220 lbs. net 50 S. Egyptian Super carded Twist cops.

The above cases are at present in Ahmedabad where delivery will be given against payment.

Terms.—Deposit 25 per cent.

Samples will be given on application.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.
94, Main Street Camp, Poona.
71, Frere Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Iron cast scrap, Brass scrap, Lead scrap, Copper scrap, Horse ambulance, Copper cooking pots, Tubs washing 8 galls, Forks carving, Scales ration etc., etc. too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Office I/c Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1924, at 11 a.m. at Ordnance Depot (Kala Killa) behind Town Hall, Bombay.

Full amount will have to be paid by purchaser at the time the lot is knocked to his name and remove the lot as soon as sale is over.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND 5TH CROSS LANE, DUNCAN ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will by the order of Messrs PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Mariambai, widow and administratrix of the Mortgagor Haji Ahmed Hajee Abdulla, deceased, and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th March, 1922, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northern side of Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 561 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 2216 (2) and 2218 and Street No. 4 A and 6 New Survey No. 5540 and bounded, on or towards the North and East by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Dorabji Burjorji Cooper, on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Dada Haji Rahimtoola and partly by that of Shivnarayan Saheb Guru of Dakh Haran Temple and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy and partly by Falkland Road Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Mercantile Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
199, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES RICHARD POPP'S TAXIMETRES.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the bank concerned (on behalf of Messrs. Mayohas and Co., of Calcutta) and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Motor Taxi Cab Co.

3 cases each containing 5 Richard Popp's Taxi metres (Complete.)

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD QUALITY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT OUR SHOW ROOMS AT 8/10 DEAN LANE, NEAR HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell the whole of the contents including Dining Hall and Bed Room furniture such as Jacobian Dining table, arm chairs, large side board, Chefonier Chesterfield suites, office desk, Rich Mahogonised corner cabinets and show cases, gramophone, Singer sewing machines, set Jacobian bed room furniture, F. fan and lamps, timepieces, glass crockery, plated-ware, etc.

Articles are on view.

Catalogues can be had from the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
THE LAUGHTER LEADER
HAROLD LLOYD

HAROLD LLOYD.

IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.
FIVE REELS OF JOY
Pathe Pictorial
A SCREEN MAGAZINE
"FELIX"
THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.
SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING
DERBY 1924
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
NAND-BATRISI
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

MANY A LA ICE
WAS BROKEN FOR THE HAND OF SATEE
"PADMINEE"
OR THE Beauty of Rajastan
The Super-Jewel Picture of
Maharashtra Film Co.
REPEATED, owing to Public Demand, FOR 3rd WEEK.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE HER.
To-Night and To-Morrow Five Shows at
3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M.
At Bombay's NOVELTY CINEMA Premier & Palatial.

THE MOST POPULAR
FAFF SEWING MACHINES
and
accessories are always obtainable at the fixed prices in the following branches:
BRANCHES:—Lalbag—Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hubli, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmadnagar.
SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES will be allowed to all charitable institutions and dispensaries.
V. V. Thakur, *Managing Director*,
BELL & Co., Ltd., Bombay No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 10 P.M.
"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
Featuring CARMEL MYERS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-NIGHT LAST THREE CHAPTERS
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
RUTH ROLAND and
Dippy Doo-Dads
One Reel Comedy entirely performed by Monkeys.
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee Every Saturday, and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak
Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
SPECIAL FOR 'BASI ID'
To-Day at 3-30 p. m. And
Every Saturday Night & Sunday Afternoon
The New Novel Social Hindi Play
'EKAHEE PAISA'
Plan open at the Theatre
Proprietor G. B. BHATE.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 14th July 1924.	Totol since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 14th July 1923	June 1st to 14th July 1922
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 21	20 64	36 24	36 82
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 35	22 53	35 36	33 22
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 35	19 61	38 66	34 67
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 25	24	30 78	36 61

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula, but remains generally active elsewhere. The temperature is now considerably below normal in Punjab and United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Orissa, Punjab, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point five inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two; Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Bassein and Lashio one and a half; Sibsagar one; Tezpur and Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar three; Sarkhira, Chittagong, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one and a half; Noakhali four; Hazaribagh, Purnea and Naya Dumka one; Gaya two; Gorakhpur and Lucknow four; Benares one and a half; Bahraich and Dera Dun three; Agra one and a half; Mainpuri one; Lahore one and a half; Montgomery one; Newgong, Howshungabad and Nagpur one and a half; Jubbulpore two; Pachmarhi three; Raipur one; Chanda two; Belgaum four and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 13.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.629 in.
Temperature of Air	82.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	77.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	84% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum "	80.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	257 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.66 inches.
Total fall during month	13.4 "
Do. do. year	20.59 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July	0.20 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	July	h. m	ft in	July	h. m.	ft. in
M.	14	8 36	27 0	14	1 19	16 6
		20 17	26 5		14 42	20 0
Tu	15	9 36	28 2	15	2 16	15 7
		21 24	26 11		15 40	19 4
W.	16	10 29	29 2	16	3 45	14 10
		22 18	27 5		16 40	18 6
Th.	17	11 16	29 11	17	4 34	14 4
		23 11	27 9		17 30	7 10
F.	18	12 0	30 3	18	5 22	14 3
		0 0	27 11			
Sat	19	12 43	30 3	19	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 28	17 2
Sun.	20	1 31	27 3	20	7 33	16 2
		14 3	29 0		20 25	17 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 1.48in. of rain, Multan 0.29in., Bissar 0.35in. and Delhi 0.17in. Skies are clear over Rawalpindi and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in the east and the minimum in the central parts of the province. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 107 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 1.26in. of rain, Mainpuri 1.01in., Cawnpore 0.39in. and Jhansi 0.38in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the western districts only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ajmer and lower at Jaipur; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 103 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and east Kathiawar. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Rajkot and the latter alone lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 2.18in. of rain, Saugor 0.20in., Hoshangabad 1.50in., Nagpur 1.28in., Chanda 1.98in. and Raipur 0.90in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north of the division and at Chanda. Day temperature was lower than usual in the former area and higher at Akola; night temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.21in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.81in. and Marmugao 0.55in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 86.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 4.21in. of rain, Poona 0.21in. and Nizamabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Poona, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, and local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.63in., Calicut 0.44in., Cochin 0.23in. and Masulipatam 0.11in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th July, 1924, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has strengthened in the Punjab and continues generally active everywhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Rangoon, Tenasso, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Diamond Island three; Bassein two; Akyab one; Gauhati, Cherrapunji two; Julpaiguri, Cuttack, Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi one; Bareilly three; Meerut three-quarters; Mukteswar two; Mussoorie three; Ludhiana one and a half; Simla five; Sialkot, Dera-Ismailkhan a half; Seoni two; Pachmarhi one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	0.29	0.29	1.41	—1.12
Rawalpindi	..	0.02	5.09	—4.47
Lahore	1.48	2.04	4.15	—2.13
Hissar	0.35	2.58	3.27	—0.69
Ambala	0.04	4 [illegible]	7.32	—3.22
Delhi	0.17	3 74	6.97	—3.23
United Provinces—				
Agra	1.26	4.19	6 73	—2.54
Mainpuri	.01	3.72		
Jhansi	0.38	6.13	5.95	—0.23
Cawnpore	0.39	9.42	9.93	—3.72
Allahabad	0.06	3.98	6.87	+2.55
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	..	9.77	—5.79
Karachi	..	..	0.54	—0.54
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.52	2.03	—2.03
Jaipur	..	5.52	5.47	—4.95
Kotah	0.21	7.80	6.0	—0.54
Mount Abu	0.05	7.03	8.38	—0.52
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.01	3.59	—6.56
Dwarka	..	0.02	4.30	—4.23
Veraval	..	5.33	5.60	—5.67
Rajkot	..	9.04	6.0	—1.37
Bhavnagar Para	..	3.80	3.26	—0.24
Gujrat—				
Surat	0 05	18.64	7.05	—3.19
Ahmedabad	..	3.02	10.04	+2.60
Deesa	..	2.09	9.01	—0.05
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	3.2[illegible]	5.77	—3.68
Indore	..	5.75	7.[illegible]	—4.57
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	2.18	13 78	10.11	—3.36
Saugar	0.20	4.[illegible]	14.41	—8.43
Hoshangabad	1.50	5.11	12.43	—8.34
Khandwa	0.05	3.77	12. 0	—6.06
Akola	..	4.03	9.1[illegible]	—5.40
Amraoti	0 0	5.34	9.33	—4.20
Nagpur	1.28	9 [illegible]	10.71	—4.31
Chanda	1.98	10.68	15.57	—5.54
Raipur	0.90	7.89	14.7	—4.18
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.21	20 64	14.79	—7.10
Ratnagiri	0.81	46 14	31.42	10.79
Mormugao	0.55	64 75	41.60	21.25
Karwar	0.5	..	45.[illegible]	19.0
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4.11	6.51	—2 40
Ahmednagar	..	4 86	6.[illegible]	—1 64
Poona	0.21	3.[illegible]	7.7[illegible]	—4 15
Sholapur	0.02	2.99	6.92	—3.93
Bijapur	..	0.[illegible]	4.[illegible]	—3 67
Belgaum	4.21	[illegible]	14.6[illegible]	?
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	5.[illegible]	—6.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	3 54	7.25	—0 38
Hyderabad	0.17	6.85	5.5[illegible]	18.22
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0 63	74.09	46.[illegible]	+8.89
Calicut	0 44	57 32	39.87	18 88
Cochin	0 23	28.76	[illegible]	+0.66
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.42	10 9[illegible]	10.6[illegible]	—3.79
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	0.11	3.6[illegible]	7.41	—0.43
Bellary	..	2.[illegible]	2.[illegible]	—0.34
Cuddapah	..	4.4[illegible]	[illegible]	+2.80
Madras	0 02	3 54	3.5	4.79
Bangalore	..	7.09	4.[illegible]	+3.94
Coimbatore	..	6 2	2.81	—1.80
Trichinopoly	..	0 15	2.[illegible]	
Negapatam	..	0 6	2.18	—1.54

THE ACCURACY OF A PROSPECTUS.

RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS AGAINST A COMPANY.

The memorandum of association is the charter of a company and defines the limitations of its powers. The prospectus is the charter upon which the right of the directors to handle the money of its shareholders is based. The whole doctrine—aptly called the golden legacy—of the conduct between shareholders and their directors in regard to the prospectus, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial", was laid down by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in 1860—that those who issue a prospectus, holding out to the public the great advantages which will accrue to persons who will take shares in a proposed undertaking, and inviting them to take shares on the faith of the representations therein contained, are bound to state everything with strict and scrupulous accuracy, and not only to abstain from stating as fact that which is not so, but to omit no one fact within their knowledge the existence of which might in any degree affect the nature, or extent, or quality of the privileges and advantages which the prospectus holds out as inducements to take shares.

This golden rule is a counsel of perfection and has since been qualified by subsequent decisions of the Court as to the effect of mere non-disclosure, but not as regards any misstatements.

Since 1860 great importance has been attached by the Legislature to the form and accuracy of the prospectus issued by companies; which is shown by the very full and minute provisions in sections 80, 81, 84, and 85 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. Section 80, which deals with the filing and dating of the prospectus, provides in effect that a copy of the prospectus shall always be available to persons interested, and gives publicity to the affairs of the company. This section only applies to prospectuses issued by or on behalf of the company or in relation to an intended company.

Section 81 states minutely and precisely the specific requirements as to particulars to be given in the prospectus and only applies to prospectuses issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or interested in the formation of a company, and apparently has no application to prospectuses issued after the incorporation of a company by a person other than the company or its agent—for example, where it is issued by an underwriter. Where the shares are issued by an underwriter, the ample protection provided by this section does not apply.

Before 1890 it was necessary for the aggrieved shareholder to prove affirmatively that the statements in a prospectus were made fraudulently—that is to say either with knowledge that they were false or recklessly made, not caring whether they were ture or false, or not believing them to be true. The discharge this obligation (that is, to prove a psychological fact) was necessarily in many cases a matter of impossibility. Section 84 now transfers to the directors and promoters the onus of proving their innocence before they can escape liability. They must prove that they had reasonable grounds for their belief, and that they did in fact believe the statements to be true; or, alternatively, that the statements, if purporting to be made on the authority of an expert, were in fact made on the authority of such expert and fairly represented his opinion.

Section 85 provides, *inter alia*, that no allotment of shares shall be made unless the minimum subscription as named in the prospectus has been subscribed. *Prima facie*, this seems a valuable safeguard to the investing public, because it appears that if the minimum subscription does not approximate to a large proportion of the issued capital it is a company which does not command the confidence of the public. But many reputable companies merely name a low minimum subscription to comply with the requirement of the section and the safeguard is thus frequently illusory.

Directors are liable for misstatements when they relate to fact and not usually those which relate to matters of opinion. A representation of fact includes a representation of belief, opinion, or expectation. Intention is a representation of facts, for "the state of a man's mind is as much a matter of fact as the state of his digestion."

Danger to the director also lies in ambiguous statements "which keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." A shareholder is entitled to put any reasonable construction on such a statement, and if, according to that construction, it is untrue he is entitled to relief. Further a shareholder is not bound to verify statements of fact made in the prospectus. If a prospectus states that contracts may be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, a shareholder is not deprived of his remedy because he neglected to go and look at them. He is entitled to assume that the prospectus is true, although the perusal of the contracts would have exposed their untruth.

A misstatement must be one of an existing fact and does not include an unduly sanguine expression of hope or an exaggerated view of the advantages the company offers. Anticipation of future results is not a statement of fact, but to say that something is expected when in reality it is not expected, or that directors have an intention to do something when they have not, is a misstatement of fact.

Only a shareholder who applied for shares on the faith of the prospectus is entitled to relief against the company, and this remedy does not extend to a purchaser from another shareholder who is not a party to the misrepresentation.

In the recent case of Jacobs v. Batavia and General Plantations Trust, a prospectus issued by the Trust by way of invitation to subscribe for deposit notes contained a promise of a benefit which was not contained in the notes themselves nor in the conditions endorsed upon them. The Trust contended that the note-holder was not entitled to that benefit, the actual note being the contract; what the prospectus meant was "We want to show you how advisable it is that you should enter into a contract with us." The Court of Appeal held that there was a valid collateral contract, and that the prospectus and the contract note could be looked at to fashion the whole bargain—that is, the entire contract was compounded of two documents, the deposit note and the written collateral promise in the prospectus. Here the prospectus was indeed the protecting charter of those who lent money to the company.

Baby's Own Tablets
MAKE TEETHING PAINLESS.
JAMAICA MERCHANT TESTIFIES TO THEIR EFFICACY.

In the British West Indies, as elsewhere, Baby's Own Tablets are used and prized by parents as a remedy for their children's ailments. "I have found Baby's Own Tablets of great help for my own child and friends' children. By the use of the Tablets my child is teething without suffering," writes Mr. Henry Hoo, merchant, of Chapleton, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Specially devised for the use of infants and young children, Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the most delicate babe in arms. They are gently laxative in action, and quickly reduce fever, remedy indigestion, dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains and colic, relieve croup and colds, expel worms, quiet the nerves, bring sound, health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way. Chemists sell them, at 1s 4ps. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

June 25.

In reviewing the proceedings in the cotton cloth and yarn markets during the past week it is possible to strike a more confident note. The tone is brighter on the cloth side, and though the position of producers of American yarns is still unsatisfactory, both as regards mule and ring descriptions, a few spinners have booked more than a week's production, and the advent of the Bolton holidays, has been accompanied by moderate bookings of the finer qualities of Egyptian spinnings. At the same time the week's turnover in both sections of the market is far from being satisfactory, and is the more disappointing from the fact that the extent and variety of the inquiries, especially for piece goods, have shown an expanding tendency.

Lancashire wants a large crop of American cotton, of course, and the sentiment of the market is hopeful in this respect. Consequently the tendency is to anticipate lower prices, and merchants are undoubtedly restricting purchases to the smallest limits compatible with the avoidance of absolute starvation of their overseas customers. At one time yesterday futures of both American and Egyptian were a half-penny down, in the active months, from the best prices of last week, and whilst American advices are inclined to exaggerate any unfavourable crop news the cables seem to point to a percentage of improvement in the Bureau report of condition due on July 2.

Despite the bearish tone a healthy cloth inquiry has been maintained, and business in dhootie and jaconet styles for India shipment has been more freely booked. Burnley printers have also attracted more notice. Monsoon news is scarce, but not unsatisfactory. China bids for greys and whites have come nearer to Lancashire levels, and 8½lb. shirtings have been booked by various makers. Mexicans and T-cloths also found more buyers. Java and the Straits have not participated freely, but Near East markets have taken stocks and early delivery lots of a miscellaneous character. Finishing goods continue to find favour with South American shippers, and are also in improved request from home-trade buyers.

The yarn market is neither better nor worse on the American side, though many complaints continue to be made, and with holidays in important weaving centres looming ahead the outlook remains gloomy.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, June 25.

The cloth inquiry, which was a notable feature last week, has been maintained and even increased. Delivery is urgently sought. The buyers include the home market, Greece, and South and Central America. This demand has tended to maintain prices at an even figure. The yarn position is not so satisfactory, for 8lb. cops may still be had at 3s. and even less. In this section a great deal of business has been done. The raw jute market has been quiet. There is a disinclination to speculate, prompted no doubt by the fact that in less than a month's time something more definite will be known about the new crop.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, June-July, £31; grades, £28 10s.; red SCC, actuals, £27. 10s.; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £26; Tossa 2, £31; Tossa 3, £29; new crop, first actuals, August-September, £29. 10s.; grades, £28. 10s.; lightnings, grades, £27. Jute yarns: 8lb cops, 4.50 (3s.); spools, 4.63, (3s. 1d.); sacking chains, 4.81 (4 13-16d) and 4.88 (4 7/8d.); hessian chains, 5. Chested hessians: 11 por. 10½oz. 40in., 4.42 (4 5/12d.) and 4.50 (4½d.); 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.17 (4 2/12d.) and 4.25 (4¼d.); 8½oz. 40in., 3.58 (3 7/12d.); floorcloth, 9½ oz., 76in., 7.75 (7¾d.).

OIL AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, June 25

After a sharp advance in sympathy with seed, linseed oil has taken a quieter turn, and some portion of the appreciation has been lost, July-August delivery having relapsed to about £38, while a small premium is demanded for oil on spot. America appears to have been a substantial buyer a few days ago, two purchases aggregating 1,700 tons to be shipped in bulk, and further business is expected when conditions are favourable. A better demand for crude cotton oil is reported, but the value is about unchanged at £38. 5s. for Egyptian and £35. 15s. for Bombay. Refined descriptions are only a quiet trade. Soya oil is inactive and rape oil quiet. Palm kernel oil is firmer following higher prices for kernels, but ground nut oil finds few buyers.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed, which advanced smartly on a revised estimate of the yield in Argentina predicting a reduction of 118,000 tons from the figure published in June, has eased off again to about £18. 2s. 6d. for afloat and for shipment. Cottonseed is still in poor request from crushers, but shippers are asking more in consequence of firmer Egyptian markets. Sakellaridis offers at £11. 16s. 3d. afloat, while for new black shipment, which will begin in September, £12 is quoted. Soya beans have been in demand, principally by Hamburg and Rotterdam, and are slightly dearer.

COAL.

CARDIFF, June 25

The steadier tendency in Continental exchanges, reduced production resultant on the closing of expensive pits, and a further broadening in demand for prompt coal have combined to appreciably enhance the steadier tendency of the Welsh steam coal market. The improvement is more marked in the best classes, but even in

(Continued in column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134½
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322
CROSS RATES—
London New York Dol. 4.37-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 85.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.90
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady to firm market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay July 14.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs Demand	550
American Dollars	322
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	134
Singapore	165 1/2

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 12.

Rentes 3 per cent	53
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 11/16

Closing tone of Silver:—Offerings are small. Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 days market loans	2½

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 12.

Stockholm	16.41
Christiania	32.58
Amsterdam	11.57
Switzerland	23.95
Belgium 96.18 yesterday's	96.43
Prague	147.62

LONDON, July 12.

Exchange on London in Paris	85.20
Exchange on London in Italy	102.00

NEW YORK, July 12.

Demands Bills	4.37.25

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ...	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ...	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	28 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent £56 3/4 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 1/2 unchanged

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/8 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent £56 3/4 unchanged.

LONDON, July 12.

Conversion Loan	£77.
Conversion Loan	£ 77.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£ 101
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 113 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, July 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/3/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/4
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/5
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/9

London, July 12.

Bar gold ready, sh. 94-11
Silver ready, d. 34-10
Silver forward, d. 34-11
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 14.

Ready:—25—3—6

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p m
Asad 25-4-3		25-3-6	25—3—6
Sravan 25-4-6		25-3-9	25—3—9

Teji Mandi:—
Asad Gina Rina—15—15—6
Vaida
Sravan 0—4—9 Gina King—15—15—6
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 14

Ready:—82—5—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p m
Asad 82-5-0			82—5—0
Sravan 82-9-0			82—9—0

Teji Mandi:—
Asad 0—6—0
Vaida
Sravan 1—2—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Dull

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 14.

A further advance of 29 points in old crop and 26 to 36 points in new crop in New York futures have been reported to-day. The market advanced on heavy short covering, and scarcity of Contracts. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday last.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugais' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 12th instant as under:—

"Selling restrained by unfavourable reports in Atlantic owing to continued rains. Shorts principal buyers.

The recent advance in America seems to be due to unfavourable weather reports. For the near future much will of course depend on the weather but even with an improvement in this we think prices would remain steady, and would cause a sharp advance on any reports of bad crop. We advise buying in weak markets. Our local market is also steady at the moment.

In sympathy with the further advance in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 513 i.e., Rs. 5½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs were sellers, and the market declined to Rs. 510½. Around this level other Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 512 at which rate the market closed at 3 p.m. The Cotton Green market is closed to day for forward and ready business owing to Bakri Idd.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 556/ and eased to Rs. 555 on selling by Commission Houses but again improved to Rs. 558 on Shroffs buying, and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 433 and going down to Rs. 481 on selling by Commission Houses closed steady at Rs. 483 on general buying. F.C. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 527 and Rs. 432 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday and the off-take was nominal. About 1500 Bales are reported to have been sold.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

14th July, 1924.
New York Markt, 12th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Rates.	Since previous Close.
29.65	July			29.94	+29
24.90	Oct.	24.86—04		25.26	+36
24.30	Dec.			24.57	+27
24.19	Jan.			24.47	+28
24.38	Mar.			24.64	+26
24.50	May			24.76	+26

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.40, (11.33 a.m.) lowest 24.73 (10.27 a.m.), range 67 points. Heavy short covering. Evening up over Sunday. Stopless orders being reached. Contracts scarce.

Liverpool Market 12th July, 1924, was closed.

Telegraphic market advices: New York cables: "Undercurrent indicating a possible real improvement textiles."

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—"Rain needed in Texas. Dry weather Atlantics. Shorts nervous."

COTTON MARKET:

NEW YORK, July 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July 29.94 plus	.29
Futures at New York Oct. 25.26 plus	.36
Futures at New York Decr. 24.57 plus	.27
Futures at New York Jan. 24.47 plus	.28
Spot Cotton at New York 30.95 plus	.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 30.10 plus	.65

TONE OF SPOT COTTON:

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	25.86 plus .23
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	24.46 plus .38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 15/16
Silver Foreign mined	67 1/4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

Total in Sight	11,120,000	Bs.
Egyptian Visible Supply	146,000	,,
East Indian	287,000	,,
American Visible Supply	1,058,000	,,
Other Visible Supply	213,000	,,
Total Sales	23,000	,,
East Indian Sales	3,900	,,
East Indian Stock	110,000	,,
East Indian Forward	3,300	,,
East Indian Actual Export	400	,,
East Indian Imports	1,000	,,
East Indian Speculation	1,300	,,
American Afloat	17,000	,,
East Indian Afloat	105,000	,,
Total Afloat	135,000	,,

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 12.

Choice White Karachi 49/3 J/A Buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 48/3 J/A Buyers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs 49 J/A. Paid.
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs 47/9 J/A. Paid.
Australian 50 J/A. Buyers.
Karachi Barley 36/6 J/A. Paid and Buyers.
Tone:—Firm.
Wheat afloat to U.K. 2,990,000 d. Qrs.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 July/-Aug. nearvalue.
Firm with tending upwards. Little trading.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 7/16 J/A sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 27/— J/A sellers.

METALS.

LONDON, July 12.

English best Selected Copper	£64½
Standard Copper G.M.B	£60 7/8
Copper Braziers	£82½
Yellow Metal	£7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28½
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8

LONDON, July 12.

Tin Block £22 4 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay July 14.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	.. 3/4	65	0	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 1	62	8	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 1 1/4	62	8	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. ,, ..	.. 2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay July 14

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	.. 3/4	69	0	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1/	68	0	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	.. 1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper ,, ..	.. 2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Panchtela Joint	.. ..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	.. ..	61	0	0
Brass Bars ..	.. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai ..	.. ..	65	0	0
Lead, Country	.. ..	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63	0	0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67	0	0
American Copper 3/4 1 to 1 1/4	.. ..	69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 14.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Tribhandas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Settare ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 8 1/2	0	13	0
Lighthouse ..	..No. 8 1/2	0	12	9
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1	10	3
Do. ..	..No. 42/2	1	13	6
Do. ..	..No. 20	1	3	9
Do. ..	..No. 32	1	8	0

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 12.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/3 July sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/9 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20/-1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 21 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 21/-Oct./Dec. sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, July 14, 5 p.m.

Yesterday there had been some business doing. Ready and Forward price-level prevailing on Saturday's evening practically remaining unaltered.

To-day being Mahommudan holiday, bazar is given over to the tone of Holiday-making. Kanta in the local market remains inactive, to-day being Id.

The following are the nominal quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 22/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
S. S. Howrah Sh. 24/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Dogra Sh. 24/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, June Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 22/ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 12.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot net £ 20 13/16 July/August. Paid Buyers Firmer. Little doing.
Raw Buyers, etc. 38/9 July value.
Raw Tone 38/9 September/December value.
Linseed afloat 61,000 tons.

LONDON, July 12.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for July/August shipment to Rotterdam and Hamburg at £19. In Calcutta Toria for July August shipment to Rotterdam at £18. In Rapeseed Real Bold Ferozepore for July/August shipment to Hull at £19½. In wheat, Parcel, choice white Karachi for July/August shipment at 4 9/3. In Barley Indian for July/August shipment at 36.6.

Linseed, firm. Cottonseed, very quiet. Linseed oil, steady. Wheat, firm and Rice, steady.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 12.

Toria Rapeseed £19 1/2 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Hamburg.
Ferozepore Real Bold £19 3/8 sellers for July/Aug. shipment to Antwerp and £19 1/2 paid for shipment to Hull.
Brown Cawnpore 18 1/2 July/Aug. nominal.
Calcutta Toria £18 paid for July/Aug. shipment to Rotterdam.
Calcutta ordinary £19 paid for shipment to Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Very firmly held.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 14.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/-
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/-.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/-
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1939 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

The share market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, July 12.

Chartered Bank	£19 3/8
Hong Kong Bank	£132.
National Bank	£45
Eastern	£6
P. & O. Banking Corpt.	£12½

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LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Asso.

Bombay, July 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	4
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.			
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	9
Century (Bugle)	1	6	0
Pahelwan	1	5	6
Diamond Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	6
Pearl			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United ,, ...	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 14

The following are the receipts of cotton produced etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th July, 1924.

Cotton	1082 Bales
Wheat	7697 cwts.
Linseed	10481 ,,
Rape, etc.	949 ,,
Gingellyseed	1545 ,,
Poppyseed	4 ,,
Groundnuts	404 ,,
Castorseed	1275 ,,
Rice	373 ,,
Myrabollams	999 ,,
Cottonseed	66331 ,,
Mowraseed	836 ,,
Gram	1429 ,,
Juwar	1157 ,,
Masur	nil.
Barley	256 ,,
Bajri	1172 ,,
Coal	10182 tons.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 12.

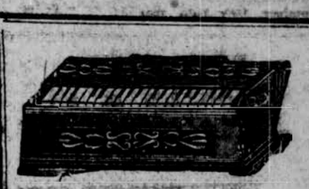
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11 August/September sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 5/8 July.
Tone.—Firm with fair business and closing rather quieter.

4,000 TONS OF OIL IN 62 HOURS!

NEW OIL GUSHER'S YIELD AT BAKU.

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—A new oil gusher at Baku has yielded 4,000 tons of oil in 62 hours.



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BOMBAY.

(Continued from column 1.)

other sections conditions are much better than of late. Inquiries from France and Belgium are more active, and Italy, where stocks of Cardiff coal have fallen low on recent slow buying, is coming forward more freely for supplies. Best and second Admiralty large coals are well supported, and practically all the collieries have fully sold their outputs for the next fortnight. Best qualities are quietly firm at 28s. 3d. —28s. 6d., with seconds in short supply and easily commanding 27s. 9d.—28s. Best drys are booked better, and at 27s. 6d. meet a steady demand. Ordinary Cardiff coals are fairly active and steady at 26s. —27s. Smalls are good in tone, with best qualities fully steady at 18s. 6d.—19s. Good bunkers find a ready market at 18s.—18s. 6d. Cargo brands are in moderate request, with quotations steady at 15s.—17s. 6d. according to quality.

Coke is quieter, and at 57s. 6d. special foundry finds difficulty in maintaining steadiness. Ordinary qualities are down to 37s. The patent fuel trade is fairly active, with makers holding a couple of weeks' business and quotations [illegible] at 27s. 6d.—29s. 6d.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BREACH OF PEACE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MEMBERS OF KADIA CASTE WADI ORDERED TO BE SEALED.

Gajanand Bulakhidas and seven others.
vs.
Maganlal Bhaichand and others.
(Before The Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Fawcett.)

This was a Criminal Revisional Application against the order under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code, passed by Mr. Joshi, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships's Judgment:—"It will be convenient to deal with these applications separately though they have arisen really out of disputes between the members of the Kadia caste to which the 'Wadi' in dispute is said to belong. In September last apparently there was a dispute between the sub-sections of the caste, or among the members of the caste, with the result that proceedings were started before the Magistrat under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code. In that application it was found that there was likelihood of a breach of the peace, and the Magistrate accordingly made an inquiry under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he made an order which is referable to section 146 Criminal Procedure Code. The reference to Section 147 Criminal Procedure Code in the order appears to be a mistake. This order was made on the 5th December 1923. On behalf of the applicants two objections have been urged, first, that they should be allowed now a further opportunity to adduce evidence which they said they did not in fact adduce at the hearing. Secondly, they contend that the order for sealing the Wadi and practically refusing access to any one for any purpose whatever to the inner part of this Wadi is not workable and is unjust.

As regards the first point, it is clear that they had ample opportunity to adduce evidence, and it is not suggested that any evidence was offered and the Court refused to take it. There is no reason why a second opportunity should now be allowed to the applicant, to adduce evidence which they could have adduced if they were so minded.

As regards the 2nd objection we do not think that we should alter the order on this application. We do not know exactly how this order is carried out in practice, and whether for certain necessary purposes, access to the Wadi is made possible or not. If, however, real inconvenience is felt in consequence of the strict carrying out of this order, it would be open to the parties to make an application to the Magistrate who will consider the application on its merits and see that access for any necessary purpose to the inner part of the Wadi is not unreasonably refused.

A suggestion was made in the course of the argument that a Receiver may be appointed in respect of the Wadi. But we do not think that we could modify the order in that direction. But at the same time we desire to make it clear that if any party aggrieved by this order files a suit in a Civil Court, and if the Civil Court appoint a Receiver, we think that that Receiver should be placed in charge of the Wadi in spite of the present order of the Magistrate to keep the Wadi sealed. Subject to these observations we discharge the Rule in application No 87 of 1924."

Mr. G. J. Thakor appeared for the applicants.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. K. Thakore appeared for the opponents.

DACOITY CASE.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.
Emperor
vs.
Kallandar Allibux and 11 others.

The facts of this case have already been reported in the columns of this paper.

After the hearing of the case was over the jury found all the accused guilty of all the acts of dacoity alleged against them.

His Lordship accordingly sentenced each of the accused Nos 1 2, 3, 5, and 7 who were the leaders of the gang to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and each of the rest were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

MATERIAL ALTERATION OF A SHAHJOOG HUNDIE.

ABDUL GANI AHMED.
v/s.
Waman Vithal residing at Vai, District Satara.

The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover Rs. 426 on a Shahjoog hundie drawn by the defendant in favour of one Krishna Nana Kale of Vai, who indorsed it to one Osman Adam, who in his turn indorsed it to the plaintiff. The hundie was presented in Bombay to the drawee thereof who refused to pay it owing to the absence of instructions from the defendant to honour and pay it. The plaintiff therefore filed this suit on the dishonoured hundie against the defendant as the drawer thereof.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff could sue upon the hundie and pleaded fraud on the part of the payee for whose accommodation he alleged it was drawn and denied consideration. To prove these defences the defendant applied for and obtained an order for a commission for examining his witnesses at Vai on interrogatories. When the evidence on commission was being taken at Vai the hundie in question which had been handed over by the plaintiff to the Bombay Court and was by that Court forwarded to the Court at Vai, was shown to the witnesses examined there. The defendant then discovered that the hundie had been materially altered after it had left his hands and he immediately complained to the Court at Vai. After the commission at Vai was executed, when the case was called on for hearing, the defendant raised a fresh plea viz that the hundie was materially altered after he had parted with it and was vitiated by such alteration and that in consequence the suit was not maintainable. The defendant's case was that before signing the hundie which was on a printed form he had scored off the words therein printed "Vaj passoon getle" (i.e. from him received), as he had not received the amount of the hundie and had put the word "vasi" (i.e. to him) in ink above the words scored off, so that the hundie, which would otherwise have contained an acknowledgement of the receipt of the consideration read after the defendant's alteration, as containing no such acknowledgment and as showing obliteration of words conveying the acknowledgment. The defendant contended that his scoring off in ink of the abovementioned printed words had been attempted to be removed and that the word written by him above the scoring had been removed by means of a scratching with a penknife which was quite apparent on the face of the hundie. The plaintiff admitted the alterations and the scratching with the penknife, but denied all knowledge of the same and contended that he was a bona fide holder of the hundie and entitled to recover the amount thereof from the defendant.

His Honour the learned 2nd Judge, Mr. H. B. Tyabji in delivering his judgment said that it would show on the face of the document not that money was paid by the payee to the drawer, but the reverse. It would shew that money was payable not by the drawer but by the payee. In that case no hundie could have been passed by the defendant as under the circumstances, he would have taken a hundie and not given one. And clearly if the words were ever so written, they must have been by mistake and not necessarily altered. It was possible to believe that such a mistake was committed and immediately corrected by spreading over the fresh ink of the line of cancellation and removal by erasure of the word "yaso" alleged to have been written over it. But His Honour said that he was not to be understood to say that he found that it was so. And His Honour went on to observe that there was appearance of fresh ink having been brushed away over the words. There was the evidence of the instrument itself on its face that there was a mark of erasure on the top of the line of cancellation. His Honour did not believe the defendant's evidence that the removal of the cancellation and the erasure of the words were behind his back and held that the document was altered before its execution. And on this finding and on an elaborate examination of authorities, His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs and certified Rs. 30 as the plaintiff's professional costs.

Against this judgment the defendant appealed to the Full Court contending that the Lower Court had misunderstood and misconstrued the original alterations as deposed to by the defendant, and that the grammatical effect was as put by the defendant and not as put by the Lower Court. The Full Court admitted the appeal and granted a rule nisi to the defendant.

At the argument of the rule nisi Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared in support of it for the defendant: while Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the plaintiff and shewed cause against it.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri in giving the judgment of the Full Court said that the original alterations as made by the defendant in the wording of the hundie went to shew that the defendant had not received consideration for it. And it was certain on the face of the instrument that those alterations had been afterwards removed. The party to remove these original alterations would be either the defendant, or the payee of the hundie or his indorsee Osman Adam or the plaintiff. And the question was as to who had effected the removal. The defendant could not have effected it, as it was to his interest not to do so while it was to the payee's interest to effect the removal, so that he could easily negotiate the hundie. And it was the duty of Osman Adam not to have accepted the hundie with such alterations apparent on its face or to have called upon his indorser to explain them. But he had not done so. His Honour therefore held that the subsequent alterations on the face of the hundie were material and were not effected by the defendant, but were effected after he had parted with the instrument by the payee and that in consequence the hundie was vitiated and that the suit failed. The Full Court therefore made the rule absolute and dismissed the suit with costs and certified Rs. 30 as the defendant's professional costs.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

Lt.-Col. Ross, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society during his brief stay in Poona at the Government House in connection with his All-India tour spent four long hours in visiting the different Institutions in Poona conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. He was received at the headquarters on the 8th instant by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. Organiser and Gen. Secretary, and the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Janakibai Bhat and a few other members of the council. He inspected the working of every one of the 7 or 8 different departments and spent a good deal of time in studying how the primary education of women who join the Institution even without the knowledge of the alphabets was completed both in vernacular and English by a systematic course of education for nearly a years. He then inspected the working of the Infant Welfare centre and saw the arrangements made for the training of married women in the course of First Aid and sick nursing on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association of which Col. Ross was the Hon. Secretary. All the pupils of the Institution were then called to assemble at the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Hall and Col. Ross was introduced to them by Mr. Devadhar. Col. Rose in a suitable speech praised the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society as being the most magnificent of its kind in the whole of India and to which there was no counter part in any other province in this country. He thanked the organisers for the co-operation they were giving and added that Red Cross was organising suitable courses for the training of women in nursing and popularising the training of public health nursing. He assured the authorities of the Seva Sadan that their co-operation is very much valued by the leading members of the Red Cross Movement. He was suitably thanked by Mr. Devadhar.

He left to inspect the other branch of the medical activity undertaken by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. He first drove to the Sassoon Hospital where he was received by Col. Steel. He was then taken round the wards and shown how the Indian nurses sent by the Poona Seva Sadan Society were doing their work and how even some of them were placed in charge of some of the important wards. He was then shown the place called the "Nurses Rest" and he wished that much bettter and more commodious place would be supplied considering the large number of nurses that were working. Col. Ross was then shown the "Recreation Club" for the use of the lady students of the lay students of the B. J. Medical School staying at the Seva Sadan Hostel and the arrangements that were made by the Seva Sadan for the residence of these medical students. Lastly he visited the Hostel for the Nurses and midwives in which was temporarily located the new activity of the Seva Sadan styled as the "Public Health School" intended to train nurses and midwives and the lady students and seven outsiders in the systematic course of Public Health Nursing and to prepare them for a diploma or a certificate in that line.

Col. Ross expressed great satisfaction at all that he had seen and promised his wholehearted co-operation. He mentioned that as a mark of appreciation of the work of the Seva Sadan, the League of the Red Cross Society had granted a scholarship of £250 for one of the suitable candidates of the Poona Seva Sadan Society to go to the Bedford College in England for training in Public Health Nursing and also that attempts are being made to supply this young lady with the passage money to and fro. As a further mark of the appreciation of the work of the Seva Sadan the Council of the Indian Red Cross Society at their last meeting had donated materials published by the Red Cross Society to the Public Health School of the Seva Sadan of the total value of Rs. 1000 and he said that it was only a beginning of the appreciation of the work of the Seva Sadan. He thanked the Managers again for all the good work they were doing.

EAST AND WEST.

Symbol of Shame.

Amritsar is a word that has become a symbol of shame for the British Empire. On June 13, 1919, Brigadier-General Dyer entered an inclosure at Amritsar where 10,000 Hindus were meeting despite his prohibition of assemblies. Without giving any warning or notice to disperse he ordered his troops to fire on the unarmed crowd which was peacefully listening to an address. He continued the fire for ten minutes; his men fired 1,650 rounds, "the fire being directed on crowds, not on individuals, and redirected from time to time where the crowds were thickest." On the conclusion of the firing he and his troops retired, leaving the wounded unattended, and three hundred and seventy-nine persons dead. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, officially approved General Dyer's action. After an interval and a protracted inquiry, the Indian Government removed General Dyer from his command in India. At home, however, a group of irrepressible Tories made Dyer and O'Dwyer heroes. The "Morning Post" raised £26,300 for Dyer. O'Dwyer had the impudence to bring a libel suit against Sir Sankaran Nair for statements about Amritsar made in his book, "Gandhi and Anarchy." A British judge, after hearing testimony, dared to express his view that General Dyer "acted rightly" and was "wrongly punished"; and a British jury awarded O'Dwyer a verdict of £500 and costs—more than £15,000. Such a blessing upon the massacre at Amritsar makes the word more than ever a kind of stench in the world's nostrils. When will Anglo-Saxons learn that they have no divine right to murder other races? —The New York "Nation."

In The Interest of Peace!

Our big-navy men are sure that the United States alone can be trusted with the biggest navy in the world, and that no one else should be permitted one as big. Doubtless Japan's admirals believe, as Germany's did and England's do, that the peace of the world will be safe only when they have undisputed supremacy of the seas. It is a human failing to forget Haitis and Amritsars and to think oneself a little wiser, a little more pacific, than others. But we hardly expected from the venerable "Manchester Guardian", usually the custodian of a ripe philosophic wisdom, such comment as this: "Clearly the Government ought to secure for British use Mr. Grindell-Mathews's secret 'death ray'. . . We make bold to think that no other great nation in Europe now detests war quite so heartily as England does. None, therefore, is so fit to be invested with an instrument which would appear, if it comes off, to be the natural weapon of peaceable people for the temporary disablement of the aggressive." No people, as a people, can be trusted more than another to detest war in a crisis, or to act decently toward weaker peoples.—The New York "Nation."

U. S. Presidential Election.

The Democratic Convention opens in New York on the 24th, with prospects so perplexing that the condition of the party after the collapse of Mr. Wilson four years ago was by comparison almost unencumbered. In order to secure the nomination a Democratic candidate must obtain a two-thirds vote in the Convention. It seems impossible that Mr. McAdoo, after the disclosure of his exceedingly lucrative connection with the Doheny oil concern, can do this, while "Al" Smith, the Governor of New York State, though he has the inspiring battle-cry of "Al not Oil", and the full influence of Tammany behind him, is at least equally doubtful. New York knows and admires him, but the rest of the country is not acquainted with him. Besides, he is a Catholic, and his record on prohibition is embarrassing. On the eve of the Convention there is not one Democratic aspirant who could be picked out as a likely opponent of Mr. Coolidge. In any event the contest between the nominees of the two regular parties can be nothing but a sham fight. The desperate hopes of the Labour and Progressive forces are in consequence fixed upon Senator La Follette, who, if he can bring himself to break his merely formal allegiance to the Republican party, and stand as a third candidate, will seek to rally the West and North-West on a programme which to Mr. Coolidge and his supporters will sound like Socialism. His entry would at least bring an element of actuality into the campaign. The calculation is that if the Democrats are compelled to fall back upon a colourless candidate, the personality of La Follette, which is powerful over a large farming region and among the scattered radicals of the Eastern States, may turn the scale: that is, may prevent Mr. Coolidge from getting his absolute majority in the electoral college and so throw the choice of the next President upon Congress.—The "New Statesman."

General Smuts' Defeat.

The defeat of General Smuts in the South African elections has been received both in Cape Town and in London with rather more dismay perhaps than is necessary. General Smuts has earned more respect in Europe than any other Dominion statesman, and indeed holds so high a position amongst the leading figures in world politics that it is hard not to feel that it is a disaster that South Africa should have repudiated his leadership. But doubtless there is another side to the question. All democracies get tired of hearing Aristides called The Just; and their instinct is right, for occasional changes of leadership are indispensable to the normal and effective operation of popular Government. Even if General Smuts' policy had always been impeccable—which in internal affairs we do not think it has—it would still probably be a good thing that South Africa should have a change of Government. General Smuts and his friends have been continuously in power ever since the Union was founded, fourteen years ago; and all this time they have been opposed by a party which has made secession from the British Empire a plank in its programme. It is true that the Nationalists have temporarily abandoned that plank for the sake of securing an alliance with the Labour Party, but they still maintain it as an ideal. After a short period of office, however, it is not at all unlikely that they will abandon it altogether. In any case the experiment of a Nationalist-Labour Government is to be welcomed, as being likely to introduce a new sense of reality into the political life of South Africa.—The "New Statesman."

Indian Legislatures.

The All-India Assembly has adjourned till next winter, after passing the Steel Protection Bill, the first fruits of the Indian tariff commission and the protectionist policy made possible by partial self-government. The Legislatures, central and provincial, have dispersed amid a confusion which promises anything but tolerable conditions during the next stage of affairs; and in Bengal Lord Lytton has been outspoken in his censure of the Council's refusing to pass the Education Vote. It is significant that, just as the tactical effect of obstruction in the Assemblies is being described as successful in various quarters, the Swarajists should reveal their own dissensions, while Mr. Gandhi threatens the forming of a separate organization if the Indian National Congress declares for Mr. C. R. Das against himself. It is clear that the two leaders must come to a final split if Mr. Das and his associates are to follow up their recent shocking condonation of political murder.—"The Nation and the Athenaeum."

M. Herriot's Policy.

It would be idle to pretend the fact that the visitor to the Prime Minister at Chequers this week-end is M. Herriot and not M. Poincare is not welcome to the British public. M. Poincare we know by long and painful experience. M. Herriot brings a new vision and a new spirit to the great problem that he and Mr. MacDonald will discuss in Buckinghamshire during the next day or two. Those who know the French Premier best—and he has many close personal friends in this country—have no doubt about the sincerity of his personal desire to create a new atmosphere in Europe and to restore a *modus vivendi* between France and Germany; but the measure of his power to give effect to his policy in the face of the formidable hostilities that are still rampant in the Chamber and in the Press remains to be seen. The appointment of General Nollet as War Minister and the grounds advanced for that appointment hardly seem to accord with the extremely pacific tone of M. Herriot's public utterances, but it may be assumed that they have the double purpose of placating certain elements of French opinion and of serving as a reminder to certain elements of German opinion. If that is all, there is no occasion for concern. It would be obviously absurd to inaugurate a new peace policy with a revival of alarms about Germany re-arming. Those alarms have been worn sufficiently threadbare by M. Herriot's predecessors.—"A. G. G." in "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

Indian Politics.

There have been no sensational developments in Indian politics since we last reviewed the situation, and such attention as can be spared from the leisurely progress of the monsoon is being given to the struggle between the various extremist leaders for the control of the party machine. To observers in this country it seems as if the gentlemen in question, though they belong to the fine flower of the intelligentsia, have as yet learned very little of practical politics. It would perhaps be unfair to say that they are still obsessed by the autocracy-complex, the only live idea in the political history of India, but at any rate they do not recognise the need for the continuous interaction of leaders and parties which other countries have found to be essential. To them the machine is a gramophone, and each of them wants it to play his own tune. The change will come when the machine finds that it has a voice of its own, and quite possibly the present contest may result in a marked advance in this direction. India will have taken a definite step forward when the rank and file decide to say what they want, instead of echoing complacently the phrases of this leader or the other.—"Near East."

The Unionists and India.

At the present juncture much interest attaches to what the Unionists have to say about India in the re-statement of their principles and aspirations which has at last been issued. So far as we can see, it discloses no alteration in the attitude adopted during the last seven years. India's path, we are told, leads to self-government within the Empire, movement along it is to be gradual, and the grant of constitutional liberties is to be in proportion to, but not in advance of, the loyalty and capacity of the people. It is in the word capacity that the real difficulty lies hidden, for Indian politicians of nearly all shades have agreed to assert that they alone are competent to judge of their own capacity, while the Unionists, who in this particular matter represent the great majority of the nation, will want evidence and facts, rather than assertions, however vociferous. Up to the present time there is evidence of practically no qualification except parliamentary capacity; on the other side there is an array of ugly facts—communal differences, untouchability, ignorant electorates, incompetent candidates, and all the other commonplaces of the situation—and what England is looking for is some sign that Indians are setting to work in earnest to get those facts out of the way.—"Near East."

The Royal Indian Marine.

A correspondent in Bombay favours me with some comments upon recent references in "Truth" to the moribund Royal Indian Marine. It appears that the big ships of that fleet, Dufferin, Hardinge, and Northbrook, were laid up in March, 1923. The Northbrook was then re-commissioned as an overflow ship to receive the stranded officers. In August eight executive and six engineer junior officers were informed that their names had been forwarded to the Government of India as "surplus to the establishment." Nothing happened, however, until March last, when the Hardinge and Northbrook were put up for sale, and the officers in question were told that "they would be dispensed with, under conditions previously published, by the end of May, 1924."

My correspondent is naturally unable to carry the story beyond this at the time of writing, but I confess I shall be interested to learn what has been done in the case of these officers. The Inchcape Committee indicated the possibilities of effecting economy in the R. I. M. But apparently the Government of India cannot make up its mind to do either one thing or the other—abolish the Service altogether, or devise some means for keeping it employed. There is plenty of useful work that it might still do, as Rear-Admiral Mawby has pointed out. But the present policy of languishing inactivity is grossly unfair to a fine body of men who naturally looked upon the Royal Indian Marine, when they entered it, as a life career.—"Truth."

The Sequel To The O'dwyer Case.

The malevolence of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's and General Dyer's enemies is exceeded only by their muddlement of thought. In India they are demanding that Sir Sankaran Nair's legal expenses be met out of State funds. In England they are agitating for the removal from the Bench of the judge who tried the libel action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair. We, and we may safely assume most of our readers, entirely approve of the Judge's summing-up and the jury's verdict; but even if the summing-up had been faulty and the verdict against the evidence, those demands would be absurd. Sir Sankaran Nair was called to account for his personal and unofficial comments on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and even their complete justification would not povide any excuse for subsidizing him out of public funds. And what is alleged against Mr. Justice McCardie is error in one case, not such general incompetence or impropriety as would render him unfit for duties which in fact he discharges in a manner commanding respect.—"Saturday Review."

Chaos In Indian Politics.

We hope that the British public will not take too seriously the elaborate descriptions of personal feuds and temporary party alliances which the daily papers are having cabled to them from India. The Parliamentary situation in India, so to style it, is extremely confused and uncertain in consequence of the deep differences between Gandhi and Das, of the latter's attempt to discipline Motilal Nehru, of the Sastri-Besant endeavour to get past the main political groups in India with a memorandum addressed to the India Office, and of a number of minor "gestures" and intrigues. But the Indian Legislative Assembly is elected by only 180,000 persons out of a population of 250,000,000, and movements in it are only to a very small extent expressive of changes in such public opinion as exists in India. It may very safely be said that to 200,000,000 Indians there is apparent only one issue, and that the very simple one whether they are to be governed by the British *Raj* or treated as subjects for crazy experiments by Indian amateurs.—"Saturday Review."

A BAD CHARACTER'S MOVE.

ARRESTED ON SHADOWING PEARL MERCHANT.

A pearl merchant named Abdul Rehman Hassan residing at Khetwadi Main Road, reports to the police that on Saturday night, he was accosted at Grant Road by a Mahomedan who looked closely at him. As he was following the complainant, he turned round and asked him what he wanted. The Mahomedan replied that he was a policeman and his duty was to follow those whom he suspected of having committed any offence. As the complainant suspected he called for help, but the man ran away towards Garden Lane. He was however arrested and handed over to the police.

The police on enquiry found that the man was Ali Hyder, a bad character, who was released from jail only a few days ago.

A NOCTURNAL ADVENTURER.

FIRES AT POLICE WHEN CHALLENGED

At about 2-30 a.m. on Monday two policemen of Mandvi Division were going along Musjid Bunder while on patrol duty when they were confronted by a man whom the police suspected to be a knight of the evil. The policemen, therefore, challenged him, but instead of confronting them peacefully, he fired at them two rifle shots and made good his escape. The police were apparently taken by surprise and could not arrest him in the dark.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Harry Sizemore (26), an American carpenter, s. s. "Steel Voyage", was charged with assaulting a public servant while in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The evidence showed that the accused was driven in a victoria from Kamatipura to Alexandra Dock early on Sunday morning and on reaching at his destination he asked the driver about his hat and pipe. The driver having pleaded ignorance, it is alleged, the accused assaulted the driver with his stick. Police Constable No. 2891-I, who was on patrol duty at the time, ran to the scene and attempted to interfere, but he too was assaulted by the accused with the result that he fell to the ground unconscious. The policeman was taken to a hospital.

Sergeant Burton stated when he arrested the accused he was seen wearing the policeman's turban.

The accused's defence was that he was a newcomer to Bombay and did not know the dress of a policeman.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, or in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—2nd Div.—Colaba United vs. Bombay Police. Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Harwood League—Staff vs. West Yorks Regt., Cooperage.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Voting Day for the Bombay Trades' Assn. Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Council.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 19m.
July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m
July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of members will be held at the Institute to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

His Holiness Swami Bodhanandajee has removed from the Ashram to Fort, prior to his sailing on Tuesday to Genoa enroute America. He stays at 532, Taj Mahal Hotel, as the guest of Prof. S. R. S. Aiyar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 16th instant at 11.30 o'clock (S.T.)

GENERAL NADIR KHAN'S ARRIVAL.

The members of the Young Men's Muslim Association are requested to be present at the Grant Road Railway Station tomorrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. to welcome His Excellency General Nadir Khan on his arrival there.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moidavia" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo ex. "Delta" arrived at Marseilles at 9 p.m. on the 12th instant.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the various Volunteer Corps to be present for the reception of His Excellency General Nadir Khan, who will visit Bombay on his way to Paris to take charge of Afghan Embassy in France, arriving at Grant Road Station by Bombay Peshawar Mail at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday, July 17, at 9 p.m. Monsieur Daniel Levi (Consul de France) will deliver a lecture on "Looking across the Channel" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. The public are invited.

FEAST OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The feast of St. Christopher, Patron of Trivim, will be celebrated under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 9-30 a.m. Rev. Fr. M. de Sa will preach.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

The B. I. M. V. "Dumana" which left London on the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB LECTURES.

The first of a series of lectures at the Bombay Radio Club will be given to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. J. C. Hawkhead, A.M.I.E.E., will address the members on the subject of "Radio Clubs" at the Club in the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.

Reports of 56 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and coworkers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha Lahore (Punjab) throughout India in the month of June, 1924. The total number of marriages held during the current year i.e., from 1st January to the end of June 1924 has reached 553 as detailed below:-

1. According to Caste:—Brahman 151; Khatri 82; Arora 118; Aggarwal 54; Rajput 53; Sikh 3; Kaisth 19; Mise 73. Total 553.

2. According to provinces.—Punjab 296; N.W.F.P. 10; Delhi 19; Sindh 24; U.P. 167; Bengal 12; C. India 11; Madras 5; Bombay 8; Rajputana 1; Total 553.

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Textile Technical School at the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, situated at Poibavdi, Parel, will begin its work by opening Evening Classes to give instruction in Spinning and Weaving on the 1st August 1924. Only men actually working in the mills will be admitted as students and those making satisfactory progress will be given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 3 each. Intending students should get their names registered as early as possible. Also millowners are requested to encourage their workmen to attend these classes by instituting scholarships for their own workmen and sending promising young men to these classes.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) was held at Visrant Bhuvan on Saturday, the 12th instant at 8-45 p.m. Seth Ghelabhoy Hansraj presiding. Yearly report and audited accounts for the year 1923 were read out and duly passed by the members. The Khadar propaganda work done by this Committee was much appreciated by the members.

A resolution was passed to record premature and untimely death of Mansukhlalbhoy, one of the late secretaries of this Committee. The following are the newly elected office bearers and members of the Committee for the current year:—

President:—Mr. Jivrai G. Nensey, vice-President:—Dr. C. N. Dherwani, H. J. Secretaries: Messrs. Manilal N. Joshi and Lalji Raoji, Members:—Messrs. Velji L. Napoo, Ghelabhoy Hansraj, Naravanji Chothani, Girdharlal D. Daftary, Raghavji Ravsi, Kalyanji K. Master and Khasnis; Hon. Treasurer:—Kanji Khetsi.

REPORTED THEFT IN A MILL.

Mr. A. Raymond, Sub-Manager, Simplex Mill, reports to the police the theft of silk valued at Rs. 1,240 from the Folding Department of the Mill.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924.

FRANCE OLD AND NEW.

The position of the new Government in France has been often compared with that of the Labour Government in England; but the analogy though obvious, is superficial. The Labour Government came into power in England with the consent of the other parliamentary parties, who were willing to "give Labour a fair chance," and with the good wishes of the whole electorate, sick to death of the ineptitude of the old Parties as displayed in every field of public business since the Armistice. The ministry of M. Herriot has come to power in France in very different conditions. It is largely representative of political elements in France which have been very harshly treated since the armistice, and which have been engaged in a life and death struggle with the Poincare regime. There is none of that atmosphere of "give-and-take" (which the French would call Britannic indifference) which favoured the rise of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues; no member of the opponent parties in France would talk sportingly of giving the new Ministry a fair chance. The opponent parties believe it to be the enemy of France and so the enemy of every patriotic Frenchman; and in proportion as it inclines to take the English view on German "reparations," the opponent parties will accuse it of betraying France in England's interest. The reason of this difference is no inherent wickedness or madness of the French; it is simply that for France the problem of the future position of Germany in Europe ranks as a domestic question of extreme—nay, vital interest; whereas for England it is a foreign question and so can be regarded philosophically.

The French have had a terrifying vision of the maleficent power of Germany, and large numbers of them are unable to believe that the power and the will that drove it, are now extinct; they have a superstitious dread of German vitality, believing that so long as there is a trace of vigour left in Germany the terror may at any time break out anew. It is difficult to extirpate a sentiment of that kind which, being founded on a strong impression photographed on individual brains has for its devotees the force of a conviction based on actual experience. That sentiment has been regarded as a necessary part of French patriotism, and Frenchmen who were without that sentiment or who held it in a milder form have been regarded as "traitors", "German spies" and so forth, for so long a period that the rise of a man like M. Herriot to office seems in itself a revolution, to most Frenchmen; so a kind of opposition awaits the new Ministry very different from that which awaited Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry. Many Frenchmen, in the passion of their fear for France, see the pleasant face of M. Herriot grinning from a background of a wasted land and burning villages, as a mere prelude to a fresh outburst of German frightfulness.

That M. Herriot has at present a majority in the country is a fact, but his majority largely depends upon his power to persuade the people, against the vehement denunciations of opponent parties, that the methods he is going to employ towards Germany are to the interests of France. It is no use talking to Frenchmen yet awhile of the interests of Europe, much less of the interests of Germany. They have seen France nearly destroyed, and the fear of her destruction is still strong upon them. M. Herriot is a better man than M. Poincare; he has to prove himself a "better" Frenchman in the estimation of the vulgar, and for that he may prove to be too honest intellectually. The strength of the prejudice against him among "constitutionalists"—i.e. solid old-fashioned French Republicans—can be judged from the step taken by M. Millerand which led, as he must have known it would, to his loss of the Presidentship. M. Millerand is a man we respect, a man with a conscience, and France has seldom had a better President. It seems extraordinary, from what we know of his career and M. Herriot's, that he should have thought it right to go to such a length in protest against the rise of the latter gentleman. That protest has helped to give the Government of M. Herriot a revolutionary character in the eyes of its opponents, much as if the King had protested against the rise of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. But the Millerand element in French politics is a respectable element intellectually and morally; its alliance gave stability to the Poincare element, and we doubt whether the apparent triumph in the change of President is not really a loss to the Herriot regime. For a man of M. Herriot's high personal character it should not have been impossible to win the confidence of M. Millerand, and the latter's protest (honest, we believe) opened the way to explanations. Anyhow we feel that the political success of the new Government in France will depend largely on the measure of approval it is able to extort from men of the type of M. Millerand.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

The questionnaire of the University Reform Committee just published raises some of the gravest issues connected with the problem of education in general and of University education in this Presidency in particular. Some of these issues are, indeed, of such complexity and gravity that only those who have made a life-long study of the subject can be expected to answer them at all satisfactorily. But on the two main issues—the conversion of the Bombay University into a teaching, in place of the present predominantly examining university and the creation of new universities in the province on a more homogeneous principle of cultural unity—are likely to bring to the Committee a varied wealth of replies. On the fundamental principles relating to the conversion of the existing University and the creation of the new ones, there can, we imagine, be very little difference of opinion. But when it is sought to give effect to these principles in practice, when it is endeavoured to find the men and material—financial as well as scholastic—to realise the dreams of ardent reformers, there will necessarily be a great divergence of opinions as there will be obvious difficulties. We should be the last to suggest that projects of reform in such vital matters should be shelved for want of finance; and we entirely approve of the procedure which has resulted in the exclusion of financial provisions from the main terms of reference to this Committee. Still we cannot close our eyes to these inherent difficulties of the problem; and the Committee would do well carefully to consider such material as may be submitted to it by way of evidence and then think out and formulate a scheme of ways and means for realising its proposals of reform.

The questionnaire is rich in incidental matters of first-rate importance to which, we are sure, the witnesses giving evidence before the Committee will do justice. The first two or three questions are particularly noteworthy inasmuch as they seek to elucidate the aim and purpose of a University. We are glad to find in these the hint of a practical suggestion for promoting the national solidarity of India by a closer cultivation of the history and culture of its various communities. We should, however, have liked to see in the questionnaire something definite and specific about the present-day demand for national education; but obviously its exclusion, which renders the enquiry *ab initio* futile, is due to the official bias characterising the Committee. We agree that there are and should be no frontiers in the domain of intellect and science. But we cannot but emphasise the utter perversion of the aim and purpose of higher education in this country which has resulted in the neglect of the vernaculars, which has condemned oriental learning to a secondary position and which has distorted and perverted Indian history till every school and college has become an open channel for the communication of falsehood. Is there no room in all this for the Bombay University Reform Committee to consider and formulate its suggestions? It will render the inquiry incomplete and the suggestions of the Committee inadequate if it leaves out this question altogether. Similarly, the treatment of such allied problems as those of the women's education and the education of the "depressed" classes need a far more specific series of questions than is to be found in the questionnaire. The Committee, though unduly large and handicapped probably by other engagements of a large number of its members, which would not permit them to devote their whole time and energy to the consideration of the grave issues submitted to them, is the more defective, inasmuch as it contains no representative of the medical faculty, or even science (except Father Blatter) and technology, in connection with which some of the knottiest problems of organisation and jurisdiction of mutually exclusive authorities, such as the British Medical Council and the Bombay University conferring medical degrees, arise. And the results of the Committee's labour threaten to be disappointing, if the closest attention is not paid to these problems.

We could point out a number of problems in the questionnaire which deserve special notice. But we shall content ourselves with noticing what appears to us one very serious omission. Apparently, no consideration seems to have been given to the question of preparation for the Civil Service Examinations. If the principle of progressive wholesale Indianisation of the Public Service is accepted, the need for the Universities of India to provide training in all those departments for instruction in which Indian students are now-a-days obliged to go abroad, must be self-evident. Will the Bombay University, setting out to reform itself radically, not consider this matter at all?

Notes of the Day.

Asiatic Solidarity.

From the interview which Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has given to the representative of the Associated Press, it is clear that he feels satisfied with the success of his mission to China and Japan. That mission was undertaken to discover whether the spiritual pulse of these two Great Far Eastern nations beats in harmony with that of India. From the experience he had in his tour he is able to declare that "the spiritual sensitiveness of the Asiatic mind is not dulled and its faith in truth which unites human souls and which helps us in our service of love and a life of sacrifice is still alive." The shock of post-war disillusionment has reacted with as much force on the heart of the Chinese and Japanese nations as it has on the heart of the Indian nation—and with almost exactly the same result, namely, the resurgence of the hidden bed of spiritual consciousness on which the life of each of these nations had been flowing all these centuries. Dr. Tagore has found in China and Japan the same response to the call of the Spirit that India has been giving since her new spiritual birth. The cultural as well as spiritual unity of Asia is thus seen to be not a phantasm but a reality pregnant with untold possibilities of good for the future of the Eastern nations and of humanity at large. Japan, having drunk deep at the fountain of Western materialism, has had her spiritual sensitiveness dulled, but post-War happenings, culminating in the anti-Asiatic outburst in the United States, have helped completely disillusion her and make her realise her fundamental unity with other Oriental countries. Dr. Tagore's mission has brought the idea of the federation of Asiatic races appreciably nearer to realisation. That federation, as Dr. Tagore observes with perfect truth, will not be for purposes for which alliances are usually made but "for the more enduring purpose of advancing universal humanity on the road to the composite fulfilment."

Unrepentent.

Mr. Justice McCardie is evidently unrepentant, the Labour Premier's half-hearted condemnation of his behaviour on the Bench having served only to raise him in his own opinion and in that of the "Die-hards." The remarks he has just made at the opening of the Birmingham assizes are in the nature of bravado, undoubtedly intended for consumption in Labour circles in England and "disloyal" circles in India. They will, doubtless, be duly applauded in that section of the British Press which reckons Dyer and O'Dwyer among the "saviours" of the British Empire and which holds that "firmness" of the kind evinced at Jallianwala Bagh is the panacea for all discontent in India. Justict McCardie's remarks, coming so soon in the wake of the failure of Parliament to vindicate the impartiality of British Justice, will drive still further home to Indian hearts the conviction—how reluctant, everybody knows:—that there is no justice for them, in the British Empire.

Belated Solicitude.

Sir Frank Sly, Lieut.-Governor of the Central Provinces, has availed himself of the occasion of the presentation of an address of welcome by the Malkapur Municipal Board to unburden his mind on the deadlock created by the Swarajists in the local Legislative Council. The Municipal Board solicited the sympathy of the Governor and the financial help of his Government for the local water supply scheme and the project for the extension of the town. Sir Frank Sly, while expressing sympathy with both pleaded that owing to the non-existence of the Minister of Local Self-Government and the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote funds, no new project of any kind could be taken up by the Government. The Governor went on to add that Government wanted to push on with the extension of compulsory education and had contemplated to start an additional high school in selected districts, but this benevolent intention too had been foiled by the obstructive tactics of the Swarajists. The burden of the Governor's song, in fine, was that unless and until the Swarajists gave up their obstructive tactics and ceased to form a majority in the Legislative Council, all hope of progress in the province must be deferred. The new-born zeal of the Central Provinces Government for educational progress and advance in Local Self-Government is as touching as it is commendable. It is a pity that it was not so conspicuously manifest before the Swarajists obtained admission to the Council. If one goes through the financial statements of the province for, say, half a dozen years prior to the entry of the Swarajists into the Council, one will find the same plea of "want of funds" recurring year after year in them. The people of the province who had been waiting all these years for the benevolent intentions of Government to be translated into deeds can well afford to wait for a year or two more till they obtain effective control over the taxes they pay. It may be that the majority in the Malkapur Municipal Board might disapprove of the Swarajist tactics, but we are sure that the Malkapur public, like the public all over the province, thoroughly approve of the Swarajist programme and are prepared to suffer some slight temporary inconvenience, so that they may ultimately succeed in winning popular autonomy in the province. Sir Frank Sly's regrets and innuendoes against the Swarajists, therefore, are destined to fall flat on the public of the province.

Vaikom Satyagrara.

The Satyagraha movement at Vaikom has assumed a new, and, from all reports, a very hopeful, phase. The "caste" Hindus, who had begun to take the law into their own hands, have been evidently shocked at their own excesses and are no longer molesting the volunteers. The Travancore Government, too, appears to have felt the pressure of public opinion all over India. Its officials no longer connive at the maltreatment of the Satyagrahis by the "caste" Hindus. The police too at Vaikom are behaving less high-handedly than they were doing before and the volunteers are not subjected to any rough treatment. Even the campaign against the Charkas has been given up by them. No doubt in the press communique issued by the Travancore Government an attempt has been made to paint the volunteers in the darkest colours and to white wash the officials and the "caste" opposi tionists. But any unbiassed reader of the communique can see that the attempt is a total failure. The District Magistrate constrained to admit that "the Congress volunteers are trained to non-violence" and that "no use of force by them has been brought to notice." All that is urged against the volunteers is that they "revel" in "provocative" national songs and "do not care for law or authority" and moreover are "afraid of no punishment"! It is, we suppose, their last "crime", namely, of being "afraid of no punishment" that is most galling to the official mind in Travancore! We fully sympathise with the authorities but they must realise that until the "law" of the State is made more conformable to reason and justice, no terrors of the prison or even of the gallows will prevent true Satyagrahis from offering battle to that "law" and making the position of the authorities uncomfortable. The remedy for the situation that has developed at Vaikom lies in the hands of the Travancore Government itself. It ought to recognise the inherent justice of the claim of the so-called Untouchable classes to walk along the now prohibited roads. If the Government has eyes to see, it should be alive to the daily growing volume of public opinion in the State itself in favour of abolishing the bar sinister against the "Untouchables."

"Not Reuter's but Some Other."

"Stenographer" writes:—

"Sir,—In the article appearing in you issue of Saturday, the 28th June, 1924 under the heading "Not Reuter's but som other", you speak of messages of a misleading nature being transmitted to foreign countries against Mahatma Gandhi by designing persons and, *inter alia*, add that "such messages begin to wear the look of a deliberate campaign of falsehood." A parallel illustration in respect of the Chartist Agitation, which occurred nearly a hundred years ago, has been just brought to my notice, and, as I think that a brief history of it will not be found un-interesting by your readers, I beg to be allowed to quote it in the following terms:

"There were several spies in the pay of certain people in the Chartist Agitation of 1839. They attended at the meetings of th Chartist Union, whose leaders were against physical force and sought the extension of the suffrage by moral means. These spies sent to congenial papers reports of venomous speeches, which were *never made*, leading the public to regard the speakers as wild and dangerous insurgents! In one of th papers, open to those reporters, one morning a leader appeared saying: "If the ruffianly language, used at the Show Hill meeting on Friday night—language so foul, so flagitious (which was *never uttered*) tha we reluctantly sullied our columns with expressions which reflect scandal upon an assembly of Englishmen, and are calculated to bring the privilege of free discussion itself into odium and disgrace—if such 'open and advised speaking' is to pass with impunity, then truly the law is a dead letter" The paper described the two meetings, held at Farringdon Hall, Snow Hill, as "Chartist and Irish Confederate gatherings." The had been *neither*. They were called by th Co-operative League, a body bent more on social reform than political agitation. The meeting, on Friday night, stated to hav been held at the "King's Arms" Tavern Snow Hill, was held in Farringdon Hall, *building quite distinct from the Tavern* It was stated that several of the Foot Guards were there. Only *one* was present and he in undress uniform. Mr. Ewen was announced as Chairman. The Chairman was *Mr. Youll*. Mr. Walter, reported to have seconded the resolution, was *Mr. Cooper*; and an indecent expression attributed to Mr. Shorter was *never uttered* by him. It was stated, also, that the Co-operative League was under the auspices of Douglas Jerrold and William Howitt, *who were never seen or heard of in connection with the body*. These facts were made known at the time, but with little effect."

CASTE & EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

(BY K. HAMANO.)

It is only a few months now since I came from Japan to India, i.e., the mother-country of Buddhism, the land of humanity long before the Christian Era. But nothing was further from my expectations about India than to find here "Untouchability"—one-fifth of the whole population of this land reduced to the condition of a most deplorably depressed class. In coming in touch with this most serious problem in India, it naturally reminds me that there existed such a state in Japan and here I will point out some similarities between the case of Japan and of India, in the hope that it would prove instructive to Indians. Such a great problem is likely to be viewed by some Europeans scornfully, but from the Japanese viewpoint I say it touches the imagination with all its seriousness, the reason being that the Japanese mind, like the Indian, is accustomed to think in terms of "Transmigration," "Purity," and "Pollution," etc.

Untouchability in Japan.

Japan, though now resembling European countries, is only a new-born country, new-born since the Restoration of 1868. So, strictly speaking, in the nineteenth century, she was an old fashioned country. Though she has advanced in commerce, industry and trade, yet she is a regular agricultural country, two-thirds of her people living in villages. In my school days, I remember, my family disdained to eat the meat of the cow and it was only after my higher school days that I acquired the habit. Even now the occupation of tanning cow-hides is regarded as the calling of an "Untouchable," and those engaged in that occupation, therefore, are treatd as untouchables.

Now at this stage let me take liberty to dwell on the Social Reform movement that proceeded the year 1868. Upto 1868 the population was divided into four groups namely, (1) Samurai (Warriors class). (2) Agriculturists, (3) Artisans and (4) Merchants. The "Samurai" is a group which will in all respects correspond with the Brahmin caste in India, since the followers of that group thought themselves that they were the people of the upper class and that the whole world was made exclusively for them and that the followers of the other three groups were destined to serve them, especially economically speaking. There were no marriages between the Samurai class and the other three classes, as the former was always a ruling class and the latter were the ruled. But these groups had come into existence only according to occupations and they had no spiritual basis attached as in India; so, I hesitate to call them castes in their real sense.

With the Restoration of Meiji Era in 1868 these four classes were all abolished and all occupations were made free to all people. Yet, we are very sorry that we have yet in these days in Japan one depressed class called "Eta," though their number is very small, say about 1,00,000 i.e., 1/600th of the whole population of Japan. But recently they started a serious social movement called "Suiheisha" i.e., "Equity Movement", to raise themselves to the level of the rest of the Japanese.

Its Origine.

About the origin of this repressed class it is said about 2,000 years ago when the expedition of Queen Jingu into Korea occurred some foreigners were taken into Japan as slaves with them. Their occupations were those which the Japanese people did not like, just like the occupations of the Sudras in India. They settled in almost all the villages making a separate portion of the village as their residential quarters.

Here I may refer to a Drama bearing on the subject which is called "Biwanta" a tragedy of the caste system. It is very popular in Japan. A sonmer at a detached villa on a sea-shore, of a detached villa on a beautiful girl in that village. She was clever, and was brought up with proper education. She became a wife of that peer's son and consequently a member of the family and later on gave birth to a child. But at this stage her parentage was discovered as belonging to the depressed class, the so-called "Eta," and no sooner it was discovered the peer's family resolved to drive her away, as otherwise the blood of the noble family would be polluted. Under severe family coercion the strong bond of affection between husband and wife proved of no avail and at last she was separated from her husband and was brought to her dead father's lonely home, of which her bachelor brother was only inmate, passing his days in poverty. She remained with him passing her days in a most wretched condition and at last owing to such a sad state she went mad. Her husband also passed a very miserable life and he died also of the grief caused by the separation.

Effect of Education.

But the days when such a drama was popular in Japan have already passed. Japanese society was then on the threshold between the feudal system and modern conditions. Owing to universal education and free occupation such idea of "Untouchability" has almost disappeared and the depressed class people are allowed a free and easy access in all the social affairs of the other classes. The boys of the depressed class are admitted in school and they can sit also by the side of a peer's son even out of school.

But this radical change in the social life of Japan is coming slowly but steadily for the last thirty or forty years and the feeling of "Untouchability" is slowly losing its hold on the Japanese mentality. Of course, the Hindu caste system is based on spiritual conceptions and is quite different from that of the Japanese, but this evil in

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

Indian social life can be overcome by the spread of education.

It is most essential that the depressed class should be awakened to the real state of things and made to realise that dependance upon others for a vital thing like education is quite useless since the other classes are hardly likely to take up the cause of education of the depressed class. (excepting the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi as one of the items of his extensive propaganda of Non-co-operation.)

In Japan the "Equity Movement," which I have alluded above, was a movement started by the depressed class itself, under its own leaders and it was not confined to only up-lifting the depressed class but affected also the social life of Japan as a whole.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

CONDITION REPORTED GOOD.

POLICE SEARCH HOUSES OF SUSPECTS.

LONDON, July 14.

Cairo.—Zaghlul's condition is good. He expects to be released from the hospital in a few days. The police are searching the houses of suspects throughout the country.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 14.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha is recovering splendidly from the slight wound inflicted on him by a fanatic's revolver shot. The extremist, Sheikh Shaweesh, and a few others have been arrested.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD INSTRUCTIONS.

The All-India Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—

In view of the fact that the Members of Congress organisations throughout the country have themselves hitherto neglected handspinning, in spite of the fact that the spinning wheel and its product handspun Khadder have been regarded as indispensable for the establishment of Swaraj and although their acceptance has been regarded by the Congress as a necessary preliminary to civil disobedience, the A. I. C. C. resolves that members of all elective Congress organisation shall, except when disabled by sickness or prevented by continuous travelling or other similar cause regularly spin for at least half an hour every day and shall each send to the Secretary of the All India Khadi Board or to any person appointed by him in this behalf at least 2,000 yards of even and well-twisted yarn of their own spinning so as to reach him not later than the 15th August 1924, and thereafter in regular monthly succession.

1. Every member of the A. I. C. C., every member of the general body of the Provincial Congress Committees and of District, Sub-divisional and Taluka Committees, and every member of the executive committees of primary Sabhas are bound by the above resolution to send to the All India Khadi Secretary at least 2,000 yards of yarn on the 15th of every month beginning from 15th August next.

2. Provincial Khadi Board Secretaries are requested with the assistance of the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees to prepare registers of all members bound by the resolution serially numbered and take steps to inform them of the duty imposed therein.

3. The register should be made in folio size with three names to a page and leaving enough blank space under each name for making entries month after month. If the register cannot be made up in one volume, more books than one may be used. There should be sufficient number of blank pages at the end for entering names of new members elected to vacancies. An alphabetical index should be appended.

4. Each Provincial Khadi Secretary will collect the yarn received and despatch them in one consignment every month to the All India Khadi Board. Every member's yarn however should be in a distinct packet labelled and described outside though the packets are sent in one parcel to the All India Khadi Board's office.

5. Where there are no Provincial Khadi Secretaries, the Provincial Congress Secretary is requested to do the needful as above.

6. Members are requested to note that all yarn should be:—

(a) Of the member's own spinning, (b) even and well-twisted, (c) properly hanked in one uniform size. The hanks should as far as possible be of standard size, four feet long each winding, (d) with ends properly tied, (e) with the name of the member and his serial number and the length of the yarn and the date shown by a lable attached to the yarn.

7. Provincial Khadi Secretaries will enter in their registers date of receipt of yarn every month and note defaults.

8. All defaulters' names should be reported in the last week of every month.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

GOVERNOR TO CERTIFY?

The "Forward" writes:—

It seems that the rumour to which we referred in these columns the other day His Excellency the Governor has at last made up his mind to certify the salaries of the Ministers may prove to be well-founded.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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C. P. DEADLOCK & AFTER.

SWARAJIST POLICY CRITICISED.

SIR FRANK SLY ON GOVT'S POSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 13.

His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, Governor of the Central Provinces, paid a visit on July 9th to Malkapur in Buldana District and received and replied to a welcome address presented by the Municipal Committee of the place. The Municipality in the course of the address thanked his Excellency for the new Municipal Act of 1922, in which widely enlarged powers of control, virtually amounting to the establishment of local Swaraj, had been given to all Municipalities of the province. After referring to educational and other needs of the town, the Municipality emphasised the necessity for the extension of the town, to meeting which and other expenses they counted on his Excellency's sympathies and substantial grant.

Significant were the observations which his Excellency made in reply to this address. Referring to water-supply of the town his Excellency said that he would, if the Municipality so desired, direct the P. W. D. to make further investigation and prepare a scheme if the Municipality would accept that scheme. The responsibility, therefore, would be entirely theirs and not of Government's because the history of Akola where the Municipal Committee refused to pay the cost of the scheme prepared by the P. W. D. on the ground that it was not successful should not be repeated here.

POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

As regards financing such schemes Sir Frank Sly said:—"I cannot in my present position as Governor make a definite promise as to the amount of financial aid that would be forthcoming towards the water-supply scheme of Malkapur, mainly for this reason that at this present time as you are aware there is no Minister for local self-government. The new Minister for Local Self-Government is responsible largely, almost entirely, in such transferred subjects for the policy to be laid down. I cannot tell you whether the policy of the future Minister will be to give grants towards such projects or not. This is one of the difficulties under which we are labouring at present owing to the action of the Legislative Council in turning out the the Ministers. You know that the Compulsory Education Act has been passed. You know that in Berar some localities are now beginning to take advantage of that Act and have sent up schemes for the introduction of compulsory primary education in selected areas. You also know that Government has promised that in all schemes of compulsory education it will give a grant equal to half the expenditure. That may in time develop into a very serious financial demand upon the resources of the Government demand which in my personal view are thoroughly justified and I should very much like to see compulsory education spread. That does not to my mind connote that Government should curtail expenditure on secondary education and schemes were prepared for the extension of secondary education.

WHAT SWARAJISTS HAVE RIGHT.

Education is a transferred subject which the Government of India Act contemplate should be administered by a Minister responsible to local Legislative Council and so long as we are in a position of having no Minister and no Legislative Council is prepared to consider even reasonable educational schemes it is exceedingly difficult for me as Governor to make wide departure in the policy. Again you know that the Legislative Council has thrown out the whole budget. Therefore, if any new schemes were started by Government there are no funds available for carrying them out and so long as this position of deadlock continues, so long as local Legislative Council is not prepared to accept Ministers and is not prepared to vote funds required nothing can be done. My power entitles me only to authorize the expenditure necessary for carrying on work of the departments I possess powers under the Government of India Act which authorise me to certify the expenditure for existing schools. It does not give me right to authorize expenditure of Government funds on new high schools. So far as your town is concerned, the Government is precluded from taking any action towards the object until present political situation substantially changes. As regards the extension of town, his Excellency asked the Committee to submit a fully prepared scheme, but again he reminded them that there are no Ministers and so long as no funds are available the scheme will make no headway.

Referring to expressions of loyalty and adherence to reforms, his Excellency took it that the Municipal Committee disapproved of the Swarajist policy in the Council of continuous obstruction in the past two years. So long as the Swarajist Party continues its present policy and so long as that party forms a majority in local Legislative Council this condition of stagnation under which no improvements can be effected will continue. I want to put this clearly before you in order that you may understand how impossible it is for me indeed for any Governor to give assistance that you require in regard to your local needs in Malkapur, in regard to the whole of needs of Berar.

U. S. AIRMEN IN VIENNA.

LONDON, July 14.

Vienna.—The American world-fliers have arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 13.

Bukarest.—The Americans on the world flight landed at Bancase and departed for Vienna, this morning.—Reuter.

M. CAILLAUX.

AMNESTY GRANTED.

OBSTRUCTION IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—The Chamber passed clauses of the Amnesty Bill applying to MM. Caillaux and Malvy by 310 votes against 202. The Right and the Centre groups pursued obstructionist tactics and demanded a public ballot on each vote.—Reuter.

SIR H. WHEELER TO GO ON LEAVE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Private information received from Patna states His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler contemplates proceeding Home on a short leave after the passage of the Leave of Absence Bill. Lady Wheeler is now in England.

ID FESTIVAL.

QUIET AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

Id passed off quietly in Lahore. Upto the afternoon everything was quiet in the city and no untoward incident happened. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the police to prevent a breach of peace and Mr. Emerson, Deputy Commissioner, with the Superintendent of Police and Magistrate is personally watching the situation. In the morning Mahomedans congregated in large numbers in the Badshahi Mosque and offered Id prayers after which Korbani was performed. Reports from a number of districts show that everything was quiet.

DELHI SITUATION.

"QUIET AND UNCHANGED."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

Delhi.—The situation on Sunday remained quiet and unchanged. A few shops were opened, but more important of them remained closed. Military pickets had been posted yesterday night, and police are on duty at most of the important places. Excepting a few isolated instances of scuffles and the throwing of brick-bats, there has been particularly no trouble since 10 p.m. on Friday.

The Mahomedan boy who had been injured and admitted to the hospital has been removed to his house by his parents, and is expected to recover soon. Several versions of the beating of this boy by Kaharis and of the origin of the trouble are current. The Hindus deny allegations of beating by Kaharis, and state that the boy along with others went to drink water after which he spat water on Kaharis' vessels and polluted them. In the scuffle that ensued those boys had to jump a high wall into the Queen's Gardens and he sustained injuries when jumping down.

QUIET AT AMRITSAR

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 14.

Bakri Id is being quietly celebrated here.

BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Feast of Sacrifice or Bakri Id was celebrated in Bombay with the usual solemnity which the sacredness of the day demands. In the morning a large concourse of the faithful congregated in the Juma Musjid for prayer, though the arrangement for this purpose at the Esplanade Maidan was disturbed by rains. About 425 cows were slaughtered during the day, chief of which were in the following localities:—Nagpada 187, Agripada 119, Pydhoni 74, Doongri 18 and Maharbaori 20. This number shows considerable decrease in the number of cows sacrificed last year.

THE CALCUTTA JATHA.

VOW OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 13.

About sixty Akalis forming the Bengal Jatha arrived here early this morning and were led in procession through the city.

Two Shahidi Jathas left Amritsar to-night for Jaito. Both the Jathas took the vow of non-violence. The head Jathadars in the course of their speeches said they would proceed to Jaito under any circumstances and would not return without completing the Akhand Path.

Official And Personal.

Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster and Mr. Balwant Sahay have been appointed Additional Judges of the Patna High Court for a further period of one year from the 5th August 1924.

Minato (Japan).—MacLaren left to-day (July 14) on the first stretch of his trans-Pacific flight.—Reuter

KARNATAK P. C. C.

MAHATMA NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 14.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has suggested Mahatma Gandhi's name for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress.

In compliance with the recent resolution of the All-India Congress Committee 23 members, including Messrs. Belvi and Vinayakrao Joshi tendered their resignation of the membership of the Congress Elective Bodies.

Sjt. Shrinivasrao Kaujalagi proposed non-enforcement of the All-India Congress Committee resolutions as they were merely recommendatory. The resignations were accepted.

Mr. Shrinivasrao Kaujalagi has also tendered his resignation.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee held yesterday Sjt. Gangadharao Deshpande was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Three General Secretaries were also elected.

Sjt. Gangadharrao has tendered his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee on the ground that his election was made when the House was only 300 or 400 strong and that a better choice may be made when the Reception Committee becomes numerically stronger. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

The Reception Committee again meets today in the afternoon.

ALL INDIA KHADI BOARD.

The following resolutions were passed the last meeting of the All-India Khad Board held on the 1st July:—

1. Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to advance a loan up to Rs. 10,00 to the Khadi Committee of the Bomb Provincial Congress Committee for a perio of one year on its securing the power-taking loans from its Provincial Congres Committee.

2. Resolved that Rs. 11,000 from Seth (Sjt. Motilal Manikchand) of Amalner and earmarked for Khadi work in Khandesh be given to the Maharashtra Provincial Khadi Board to be utilised for Khadi work in Khandesh.

3. Resolved that the Secretary be authorised to advance a loan up to Rs. 25,000 to the Maharashtra Provincial Khad Board for Khadi work in Maharashtra fo a period of one year.

4. Resolved that a loan of Rs. 5 000 be sanctioned for the Congress Khadi Bhanda at Allahabad subject to inspection and report recommending the loan by Sjt. Belgaumwala and such conditions as may be imposed thereupon.

5. Resolved that Sjt. Belgaumwala and the Secretary be authorised to purchase an stock cotton up to Rs. 15,000 for the use the Gandhi Ashram of Benares and that arrangements be made to make cotton available to the Ashram from time to time according to its requirements on cash payments and in case of necessity of credit up to Rs. 5,000 and that the cotton bought be properly insured.

6. Resolved that a sum of Rs. 500 l sanctioned for distribution of seed for experimenting cotton cultivation in such area where it may be desirable.

SHIKARPUR ELECTRIFIED

SHIKARPUR (Sind), July 14.

On 12th July the inauguration of the Shikarpur electric supply was successfully carried out in the presence of Mr. W. L. Stevenson, Electrical Inspector of Sind. Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., the Consulting Engineer, was also present. This little province now has four towns electrified viz., Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur. The Shikarpur plant consisting of two English Electric Companies' 100 K.W. 2000 volts generators direct coupled to 150 B.H.P. Mirtees Diesel engines. The low tension supply is being distributed from three static sub-stations. Tadansformers and other equipments were supplied by the English Electric Company. The scheme was designed and supervised by Messrs. B. Das and Company, consulting engineers, Bombay. Mr. M. V. Pant Vaidya is the chief engineer and Messrs. Chunilal and Motilal are the Managing Agents. Shikarpur will now have all the comforts of electric fans and lighting.

RAIN IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

With a slight shower on Saturday night and heavier rain on Sunday night Lahore received its first showers of this year's monsoon after a spell of excessive heat for the last three or four weeks.

Addressing a public meeting in Ahmedabad Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Swarajist member of the Legislative Assembly, said that the Reforms Enquiry Committee was appointed to break the majority of the Nationalists Party in the Assembly so that they might not throw off the next budget. He, however, assured the public that the Nationalist Party would throw off the next budget also and asked them to be prepared for the no-tax campain.

SEDITION CLAUSES.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

DRASTIC CHANGES.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, July 14.

Far reaching changes in the laws of the land are contemplated by Mr. V. J. Patel, M.L.A., (Swarajist) who has sent notices of amendments to some of the important laws on the Statute Book. Mr. Patel intends moving the amendments at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly at Simla.

As many as four amendments have been tabled by him relating to the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, repressive laws in general and the Telegraph Act.

Mr. Patel's first bill seeks to amend Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code so as to do away altogether with transportation for life or for any shorter term or fine as punishment for sedition. The amending bill also restricts the scope of imprisonment to one of simple.

In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the proposed bill, Mr. Patel explains that persons convicted of sedition are not criminals of ordinary type but mostly well-educated and distinguished men not accustomed to manual labour. Political history of the last five years has clearly shown in all its nakedness the glaring fact that persons convicted of offences against the State have not only been invited to take part in the counsels of Government but have also been entrusted with the sole administration of a country. Public welfare, adds Mr. Patel, does not necessitate the transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment.

C. P. C. AMENDMENT BILL

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill seeks to deprive Europeans, Americans and citizens of British Colonies of the rights now enjoyed by them in respect of criminal trials, under Chapter 44 (A) of the Code unless special and reciprocal treatment of Indians is undertaken by the respective countries in some of which Indians are treated as an inferior race.

On the ground that the ordinary criminal law of the land is sufficient to deal with persons guilty of offences against the State, Mr. Patel's third bill seeks to repeal the whole of the Bengal State Prisons Regulation No. 3 of 1818, the whole of the regulation for the Confinement of State prisoners (Madras) No. 2 of 1819, the whole of the Bombay Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners No. 25 of 1827, the whole of the States Prisoners Act of 1850, the whole of the Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts in the Punjab enacted originally in 1867 and the whole of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911.

Mr. Patel contends that these laws were necessary as the Penal Code was non-existent in the days when they were enacted and that they have no more justification to remain on the Statute Book.

The fourth and last bill of Mr. Patel seeks to omit Sub-Section (1) Clause (b) of Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act as it puts "an unnecessary restraint on the freedom of communicating information."

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DR. VELKAR'S QUESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, July 14.

Interesting interpellations have been tabled for answers at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council by Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C. (Swarajist). One of them relates to revolver and gun licences and asks for figures of licences granted to Indians as also of those refused for past four years. Another question calls for the figures of dacoities committed for the last two years, the number of Pathan and non-Pathan outrages as also the figures of victims in each community. The Western India Turf Club forms the subject of another interpellation. Dr. Velkar asks whether the income of the Club from Bombay and Poona Races is assessed, what the total amount so realised comes to and also why a third enclosure has been opened by the Club.

Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. has given notice of the following resolution to be moved by him at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to Government to effect all Government insurances with Indian Insurance Companies."

SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 14.

Peking.—The Foreign Office has issued the texts of two Sino-German agreements by which the German Bank's property in Peking and Hankow will be restored and the Bank will be compensated for liquidated property elsewhere in China and re-instated on pre-war footing. China will release German private property of seventy million dollars. Germany will pay China half the value of released property, and as a final compensation, all of the Government's claims arising from the War. Germany will settle all outstanding claims of German private individuals against China except in connection with the service of Chinese bonds. China will resume full service of three Railway Loans and Reorganisation Loan. The Agreement will be considered the final settlement of all outstanding claims on both sides prior to 1st July 1921.—Reuter.

A PUNJAB MINISTER UNSEATED.

PROCURING VOTES BY PERSONATION.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

Hon. Lieutenant Chaudhri Lalchand, Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, has been unseated as a result of the election petition filed against him by Chaudhri Matu Ram. The Commissioners, Messrs. Bhide (President), MacKay and Ralli, in accepting the petition held that the charges of procuring votes by personation have been proved against Chaudhri Lalchand, thereby involving his disqualification to seek re-election. Costs of the petition have been assessed at three thousand rupees to be paid by Lieut. Lalchand. Fresh election will be held for the North-West Rohtak (Non-Mahomedan) constituency.

The Commissioners' report embodying the result of the enquiry has been forwarded to the Punjab Government.

TILAK STATUE.

TO BE UNVEILED BY PT. NEHRU.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, July 14.

Pundit Motilal Nehru has accepted the invitation of the Poona City Municipality to unveil the marble statue of Lokamanya Tilak. He will arrive in Poona on the evening of the 21st July and unveil the Tilak statue on the 22nd morning. He will meet Swarajists from Maharashtra, the Berars and the C. P. on the 23rd morning, will address a public meeting in the evening and leave Poona the same night.

VAIKOM.

MR. RAJAGOPALA CHARY'S ARRIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, July 14.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachary has arrived in Vaikom to study the situation.

Three meetings were held yesterday in connection with the Satyagraha movement. The caste Hindus resolved to non-co-operate with the Congressmen who had inaugurated the Satyagraha campaign and with others who are in sympathy with them and to found a newspaper of their own called the "Dharma Sthapanam." They also expressed regret at the action of the authorities in ordering the withdrawal of the counter campaign.

A cosmopolitan meeting which was held last evening recorded its sense of horror and sorrow at the assaults and injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the caste Hindus on the Satyagrahis and appointed a committee to enquire carefully into, and report on the alleged recent outbursts of violence in order to convince the outside public who might be misled by the Press communique recently issued by Government. The third meeting which was held by non-caste Hindus, Mr. Sankaran Nambudiripad presiding, resolved that the Ezhavas should financne the Satyagraha campaign by collecting what they called the Pitiyari Fund from every Ezhava home.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Jutes following a rise in gunnies share values reflected considerable advances all along the line on strong speculative buying and the market generally speaking was very firm with an upward tendency at the best of the day. In coals a parcel of Hapjan fetched about quotation prices and Kalapahari was unaltered. New Beerbhoom was somewhat easier likewise Kosoonda and Nyadee. On the other hand Central Kurkend registered a rise of three points. In teas prices have remained firm with a scattered demand. Miscellaneous continues featureless. Government securities were weaker generally. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945/55 Rs. 99, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 75.

Jutes:—Alliance 360. Anglo-India 382, Auckland 233, Bally 229, Barnagore 159, Belvedere 555, Birla 10/14, Caledonian 550, Champdany, 182, Cheviot 266/8, Clive 41/8, Craig 7/8, Dalhousie 410, Dalhousie pref. 110, Delta 480, Empire 58, Fort Gloster 904/8, Fort William 343, Gondalpara 800, Gourepore ord. 710, Howrah 45/8, Gourepore pref. 97, Hooghly ord. 74/4, Hooghly pref. 14/8, Hukumchand ord. 12/8, Kamarhaty 586 Kankinarrah 453 Kelvin 820, Khardah pref. 97, Kinnison 950, Lansdowne 318, Lawrence pref. 110, Lothian 425, National 202, New Central 566, Northbrook 58, Nuddia 49, Orient 223, Presidency 8/8, Reliance 60, Standard 423, Union 561, Waverley 10/2.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 29/8, Burrakur 37/4, Central Kurkend 34/4, Hapjan 2, Kalapahari 33/12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 19/8, New Beerbhoom 37/4.

Miscellaneous.—C.P. Cements 1/2, Indian Iron and Steel 29, Madan Theatres 2/8, Titaghur Paper 2/8.

Tea Companies:—Aruttipore 30/8, Atal 22/4, Basmatia 12/8, Central Cachar 102, Dimakusi 28, East India 18/6, Chundecherra 115, Gulma 13/12, Harmutty 29/8, Hattikhira 24/10, Pathakola 550, Pussimbing 16/8, Redbnak 16/4, Roopacherra 20/4 Tengpani 15/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one sixteenth pence.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

A GREAT KARMA YOGIN.

Mr. J. T. Sunderland writes in the "New Orient":—

It is as "*Karma-vira*"—the Hero-in-Action—that Gandhi of India is known to the youth of that country. To them, his Mahatma-hood is assured, but, as something in the nature of a fruition, to come after the period of continuous and controlled action (broken only by a jail sentence, now happily terminated) from which he has not yet emerged. The uncompleted record of this action is written to-day in countless languages, and the literature on the subject is every day growing in volume as it is in importance. For this reason it is meet that the pioneers among those who, outside of India, sensed the greatness of this man and the supreme value of his message, should be kept in mind by the West, and the East as well. To such as these, the word is indebted for the fact that within barely three years after the All-India Congress at Nagpur, when Gandhi assumed command of the revolutionary forces of his nation (then in imminent danger of taking on the violent character of western revolutionary activity), the name and fame of India's "Hero-in-Action" has gone around the world. These pioneers, and they are to be found in all parts of the world, recognised the power of the new-old dynamic that Gandhi had injected into the momentous struggle in India, a struggle which marked the spiritual awakening of a whole continent, nay more, of the entire East. They saw in this dynamic the force that can win Swaraj for India, but which has in it as well the power to revolutionize Revolution for all time; and their good works should be recorded.

Within three months after the Nagpur decision that India should work for her liberty "by all peaceful and legitimate means", a sermon by Reverend John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church of New York, entitled "Who is the Greatest Man in the World To-day?" had started publicity regarding India's "great soul" and the non-violent, non-co-operation movement he was leading—a publicity achieved for the most part, through newspapers and magazines. It was inevitable, however, that more permanent form should be given to the estimates and opinions about the character and the philosophy, the words and the acts of Karma-vira Gandhi. In the year 1922 appeared a brochure from the pen of Miss Blanche Watson, whose interest in the non-co-operation movement dates from its inception. Miss Watson stands forth uniquely and prominently as the one woman outside India who has recognized the inner values of Gandhi's message and who has devoted herself freely to transmitting it to the western world. Her book, "Gandhi's Voice of the New Revolution", is a fresh, stirring and authentic account of the vrst year of non-violent resistance and the most notable of the historic events which led up to India's awakening. It was written in 1921, but it could not find an American publisher, and was finally issued by an Indian firm in Calcutta. Shortly before its appearance, "The Christ of India", a reprint of Mr. Holmes's first sermon together with a second, entitled "The Spiritual Significance of the Gandhi Movement", came from a Madras press. This was followed a year later by "Gandhi the Apostle", written and published by Haridas Muzumdar (Chicago), who has given in compact form, the genesis of the Gandhi programme, its historical background, its methods, and the life-story of the great personality of this apostle of peace and goodwill.

"India affords a grand departure from the way nations are usually consolidated and freed," says Mr. Muzumdar, in the chapter which follows his comprehensive introductory panorama of Indian history. He goes on to say:—

"The English revolution, culminating in the beheading of a king, asserted the rights of the people against autocracy. The American Revolution marked the triumph of democracy over imperialism. The French Revolution was, as Mazzini said, 'the translation of Protestantism into politics.' . . . The Russian Revolution of 1917 promises a full realization of the dignity of manhood . . . and the Indian Revolution of to-day . . . is transporting politics into the domain of the spiritual, thus realizing the divinity of man. . . ."

Mr. Muzumdar, later on, issued a reprint of Gandhi's own book, "Indian Self-Government", under the title, "The Sermon on the Sea", which he calls the modern corollary of the "Sermon on the Mount." This book—written by Gandhi on a voyage from South Africa to India and characterized by the author as an answer to those Indian who advocated violence—reveals the spiritual message as well as the practical programme of the unique leader who has stirred all India to the depths and challenged Christianity throughout the world. In the fine words of Gandhi himself, "it replaces violence with self-sacrifice":—

(It) is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms; it is soul-force. . . . Passive resistance is an all-sided sword; it can be used anyhow; it blesses him who uses it and him against whom it is used. Without drawing a dron of blood, it produces far-reaching results. It never rusts and cannot be stolen. It does not require a scabbard. Competition between passive resisters does not exhaust."

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of this book—as if in answer to widespread desire and need for direct and personally authoritative information about, and light on, this supremely great spiritual movement—came a compilation (a single volume of 1,200 pages) of the most important writings of Gandhi himself, as they have appeared in his little paper, "Young India", during the opening years of the struggle. "Young India" (Huebsch, New York), an American edition of the Indian imprint, is not a book about Gandhi. It is the man himself. It is a monumental work which should be in all libraries, for it is indispensable to anyone who would gain a complete understanding of his ideals and aims, as well as the genesis and progress of the movement he is shaping. The value of the book is enhanced by the Introduction by Rajendra Prasad, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, which is in effect a history of non-co-operation up to the time of the arrest of its leader.

It is an almost impossible task to give anything like an adequate appreciation o such a book, except to say that it is the "Bible" of non-resistance. It is a source book, the importance of which will appear only in years to come when the transcendent value of its message has become apparent to mankind. An India, spiritually awakened and free, has given in this book her message of peace and goodwill to a groaning world. Non-co-operation, as Gandhi has said, "is designed to supply the platform from which she will preach that message." That the message will continue to be studied and preached, no one who has had even a glimpse of its spirit and content, will question.

When it is fully understood, what all religions teach, that our human endeavour in its reaction to the opposite forces that sway us, consists of a series of eternal rejections and acceptances, it will be seen that Gandhi is right when he says that *non-co-operation with evil* is as much a duty as co-operation with good. He declares:—

"Non-co-operation is the nation's notice that it is no longer satisfied to be in tutelage. (it) is an invitation to the Government to co-operate with it on its own terms as is every nation's right and every good Government's duty. The nation has taken to a harmless, (for it) natural and religious doctrine of non-co-operation in place of the unnatural and irreligious doctrine of violence."

But this book is not alone Gandhi, the man; it is his philosophy and his programme. It brings into the arena of public discussion some of the hitherto unrealized aptitudes, weaknesses and injustices of a Government which for more than a hundred years has been a deterrent to the material and political progress of one-fifth of the population of the globe, and which—in its larger aspects—has profoundly disturbed the peace of the entire world. The book, too, is the voice of Gandhi's critics, and contains his replies to some of their criticism. The last are by no means the least instructive part of this immensely informative work. Witness the rejoinder to Sir William Vincent, who had said of non-co-operation, "it is purely destructive, and as far as I have been able to ascertain, contains no element of constructive ability." Gandhi replies:—

". . . This destructive movement bears in it the surest seed of construction as the surgeon's knife contains the seed of health. Is temperance destructive? Are national schools springing up everywhere destructive? Are the thousands of spinning wheels destructive to a nation's prosperity? They will destroy foreign domination whether it hails from Lancashire or Japan."

Always it puts the constructive, the ethical and tactical, as well as the spiritual side of non-co-operation, with perfect clarity and obvious honesty, as in the following:—

"India is neither ready nor willing to meet violence with violence. . . . I claim that India is unready, not because she is helpless but because she is unwilling. . . . India's past training for ages, I mean the training of the masses, has been against violence. . . . A little violence like dirt is enough to disturb or soil a peaceful or clean surface, but either being a foreign addition is soon removed. To train India for violence and thus to wrest Swaraj by violence is the work of ages."

Another compilation of a different kind comes (almost coincidentally with the release of India's noted prisoner) from the press of Ganesh and Company, Madras, the best known publishing house in India. It is the work of Miss Watson, and is entitled "Gandhi and Non-violent Resistance." As was the case with her first book, no publisher here would undertake to bring out this highly important collection of contemporary opinion of one who is already widely characterized as the greatest spiritual personality since the Nazarene. Miss Watson, because of her faithful and persistent study of India's peaceful revolutions and her thorough acquaintance with the public prints of this country regarding it, was the ideal person for this gathering together of the best and most authoritative opinion on the subject. She writes in her preface:—

"I have endeavoured in the following pages to give not only the spirit but the letter of the unique movement that is going forward so successfully in India. . . . The vital need of a compilation such as this book presents, arises not alone because of the considered, as well as of the unintentional misrepresentation that a movement of this sort must inevitably call forth, but because there is contained in the truth concerning it, an active principle that is greatly needed to-day. Gandhi has said that his message is for all humanity. He is looking beyond India to the world, and he is saying 'return not evil for evil, but return ye good for evil.'"

The particular value of this compilation consists as much in the widely differing character of the publications represented as in the varying viewpoints of the writers. All of the leading journals of opinion and the most reputable newspapers have furnished informative and valuable material, including editorials; religious publications from widely separated sections of the country, of all stripes, have yielded their quota. Besides American opinion, English and Indian opinion, as set forth in American publications, are included; and as a fitting close to a remarkable collection of articles, poems, letters and original documents, are included the two illuminating addresses of Mr. Holmes, which did so much to arouse this country and Europe to the vital character of the Gandhi the man, the political activity he is furthering and the new spiritual dispensation associated with his name. From the wealth of material which the compiler has got togtther it is difficult to choose, but the poem at the beginning of the book written by Mary Siegrist, should be mentioned. It was printed in the "Survey" shortly after the arrest and trial of him, of whom it was said that he went about stirring up the people; and the last lines in particular are as significant as they are beautiful.

In his deep prison there in India
Somehow abreast with sun and sky he awaits.
What if again a Christ is crucified.
By some reluctant Pilate—if again
The blind again enact their old Gethsemane?
Tread softly, world, perhaps a Christ leads on
To day. in Ind.

Among the mass of matter presented, after the sermons of Mr. Holmes, are the editorials and articles from those whom the compiler mentions as having helped in the past to create in America favourable opinion towards India and its problems.—Lajpat Rai, Syud Hussain and Taranath Das among the Indians; and Robert Morse Lovett, Norman Thomas and J. T. Sunderland. There is nothing from the pen of that tireless pioneer worker, and lover of India—Miss Agnes Smedley—owing to the fact that she is at present in Europe; but no one of these, but would acknowledge with gratitude her fine endeavours during the years before Gandhi came within the ken of the western world. Miss Watson is herself represented by a few of the many informative articles she has contributed during the past four years to American journals. She has a grasp of the political side of the non-cooperation movement, and an understanding of its implications second to none who have spoken and written about it. Like the eminent Frenchman, Romain Rolland,—who has written one of the most thorough-going and authentic account of India's great son, she sympathizes with Gandhi and understands him.

The last of the books treating of India's man of action which comes within the confines of this article, is the small but exceedingly important volume which embodies the reaction of M. Rolland (perhaps the most noted non-resistant of the western world) to the words and the work of his co-worker in the East. The three essays which he has recently contributed to the Century magazine, have just been published in book form with the title of *'Mahatma Gandhi*. They first appeared in Paris, and have been widely read and have been made the subject if the most favourable comment, both in Europe and Asia. One cannot in any degree do justice to the exquisite comprehension of the Gandhi philosophy which M. Rolland manifests, or to the intuitional character and the beauty and clarity of its presentation. The author has grasped in an extraordinary way, the details of the Indian political programme, as it has been developing since its initiation in the summer of 1920, and in an equal degree has possessed himself of the spirit that underlies and energizes the movement. It was easy for him to do this, for he is of the same temperament and ideology as the man of whom he has chosen to write. He sees the Indian, unlike European revolutionaries, not, a maker of laws and ordinances, but "as a builder of a new humanity."

M. Rolland reads well the mind of India's indomitable leader who is thought by those of lesser perception to be demanding the impossible.

Gandhi (he says) never asks men for more than they can give. But he asks for all they can give. And this is much in a nation like India—a formidable nation through its numerical power, its force of duration, and its abysmal soul. From the very first Gandhi and India have formed pact; they understand each other without words. Gandhi knows what he can demand of India, and India is prepared to give whatver Gandhi may demand.

Between Gandhi and India there reigns, first of all, absolute agreement as to goal; Swaraj, Home Rule, for the nation. "I know", he says, "that Swaraj is the object of the nation and not non-violence."

He understands his genius which, he asserts, revealed itself when, by the preaching of the Gospel of Satyagraha Gandhi revealed to his people their real nature and their hidden strength. Unlike most writers on the subject, Gandhi' French interpreter, does not confuse Satyagraha—upon which non-violent, non-cooperation is predicated—with passive resistance He lays especial emphasis on this point:

"Nothing (he insists) is more false than to call Gandhi's campaign a movement of passive resistance. No one has a greater horror of passivity than this tireless fighter, who is one of the most heroic incarnations of a man who resists. The soul of his movement is active resistance—resistance when finds outlet, not in violence, but in the active force of love, faith and sacrifice. This three-fold energy is expressed in the word Satyagraha."

M. Rolland appreciates Gandhi's praise of woman. "In the women of India, beginning with his own wife," he writes, "Gandhi always found intelligent aid and understanding, and among them he recruited some of his best disciples." He quotes Gandhi as saying:

"Woman is not the worker sex, but the better half of humanity, the nobler of the two; but even to-day it is the embodiment of sacrifice, silent suffering, humility, faith and knowledge. Woman's intuition has often proved truer than man's arrogant assumption of knowledge."

He comprehends, (where a compatriot like Rabindranath Tagore fails), the *raison d'etre* behind Gandhi's entrance into politics; and he reminds us of the latter's words:

"If I seem to take part in politics, it is only because politics to-day encircles us like the coils of a snake from which one cannot get out no matter how one tries. I wish to wrestle with the snake. . . . I am trying to introduce religion into politics."

Particularly does this wise and understanding Frenchman see clearly, where again Tagore fails, the constructive power of non-cooperation, i.e., refusal to assist in the perpetuation of evil. He realizes that this refusal implies the creation of a wholly new psychology of the Indian people—the injection into the masses, of the will to live as a free people. India, to his mind, had lost the power of saying "No," and Gandhi had given it back to her.

"And will this people, (the author continues) remain true to its ideal—to the most ancient longings of the race? For if there is such a thing as genius, great by its own strength whether or not it corresponds to the ideals of its surroundings, there can be no genius of action, no leader, who does not incarnate the instincts of his race, satisfy the need of the hour, and requite the yearning of the world."

"Mahatma Gandhi does all this. His principle of Ahimsa (non-violence) has been inscribed in the spirit of India for more than two thousand years. Mahavira, Budha, and the cult of Vishnu have made it the substance of millions of souls. Gandhi has merely transfused heroic blood into it. He called upon the great shadows, the forces of the past, plunged in mortal lethargy, and at the sound of his voice they came to life. In him they found themselves. Gandhi is more than a word; he is an example. He incarnates the spirit of his people. . . . If the Spirit of India now surges forth from temples and forests, it is because it holds the message for which the world is sighing. This message carries far beyond the boundaries of India. India alone could formulate it, but it consecrates the nation's greatness as much as its sacrifice. It may become its cross. . . Who will prove the faith? And how, in an unbeliving world?

And Mr. Rolland answers his own question in the words: "Faith is proved by action"! It is "Karma-Vira"—the Hero-in-Action, after all, who has so impressed and inspired the writer of this noble book; and this is action—as the "Gita" has it—without self-interest, without expectation. With Romain Rolland as with Gandhi, the way to self-respect lies through self-sacrifice: and to each of these men, love is the greatest thing in the world. Let the closing words of the heartfelt testimony of this true apostle of peace, be ours:

"One thing is certain: either Gandhi's spirit will triumph, or it will manifest itself again, as were manifested, centuries before, the Messiah and Buddha, till there finally is manifested, in a mortal half-god, the perfect incarnation of the principle of life which will lead a new humanity on a new path."

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

VIEWS OF PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

In acknowledge the letter dated the 4th April, 1924, with enclosures, inviting the Parsi Charity Organisation Society to favour Government with their opinion on the draft Bill for the Custody and Protection of Children and Young Persons, the Hon. Secretary of the Parsi Charity Organisation Society, in his reply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, writes:—"Our Committee are in full sympathy with the objects underlying the Bill and welcome the measure as an effort to deal with the problem of the juvenile offender as also of children and young persons who are unprotected. In a country where the work of voluntary organisation is restricted call to social service, and by the lack of trained men and women who feel a definite call to social service and by the lack of organisations backed with adequate financial resources, there is an imperative responsibility laid on the Government to lead public opinion and to make proper provision by legislation for juvenile offenders and children thrown on the streets.

Whilst our committee recognise that the Bill will supply a long felt want and awaken a sense of responsibility on the part of parents and guardians towards children, they are also alive to other aspects of the Bill which involve interference with the rights of parents and they are anxious that this interference on the part of the state should be as restricted as possible. While interference by voluntary agencies and institutions like the Jamats and Panchayets may be tolerated, interference such as is enforced by a legal enactment and through an institution like the police is very often apt to be resented and may defeat the object for which it is devised.

The Committee then has made certain observations on some of the clauses of the proposed Bill. The following are some of them:—

Section 3 (g):—"Our committee submit that the words "police station" should be deleted from this clause. If the object of this Bill is "to obviate the association of children and young persons with adult criminals," a police station is the last place which could be thought of as a place of safety for children. Detention in such a place is likely to leave bad and lasting impressions on the minds of weak and neurotic children, accustomed to the company of parents or relatives. Detention at a police station might often involve harsh treatment at the hands of subordinate officials, and such powers of detention might often be abused to the monetary advantage of such officials.

Section 7 (1) e:—"This clause our committee submit, is likely to entail unnecessary hardship on poor but respectable families in a city like Bombay with heavy rents and limited housing facilities. It will be used by the police as a means of blackmailing and in the alternative it will compel people to face a vexatious trial before a legal tribunal. In the congested conditions [illegible] families are compelled to reside in the same buildings as prostitutes or in close vicinity of houses tenanted by prostitutes; and our committee suggest that instead of indirectly forcing respectable families to remove from such places or to submit to the vexations of a legal proceeding the Police might be urged under Sect. 28 of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 to remove such brothel keepers and prostitutes and our committee would therefore suggest the total deletion of this clause.

Our committee further suggest that in the general proviso to Section 7 (1) which says that no police officer below the rank of sub-inspector shall bring a child before a court, the person thus empowered might well be an inspector instead of a sub-inspector. The reasonable exercise of the powers vested by Section 7 (1) demands a greater amount of discretion and judgment than that possessed by an official of the rank of subinspector.

Section 8:—"Our committee desire to point out that this section might be abused by parents and guardians who desire to be rid of the responsibilities of bringing up children; and with a view to avoid this abuse, the section should contain a clause giving discretionary power to magistrates compelling parents or guardians to contribute towards the expenses of maintaining the child.

Section 10 (1) & (2):—"Our committee cannot also refrain from noting the drastic character of the punishment laid down in this Section. The maximum penalty for begging in streets does not exceed one month's simple imprisonment, whereas for allowing or causing a child to beg under the present Section it is three months and a fine of Rs. 100. Our committee are afraid that this clause may penalise the following of honest trade or vocation on the part of children, like selling vegetables, eggs etc. or singing and playing.

Sub-section (2) raises a presumption against a parent or guardian which our committee believe may work more harm in practice than good.

Section 11:—"Our committee beg to draw attention to the lightness of the punishment under this Section as compared with Section 9 (1) though the offence contemplated under this Section is of a more serious character than the offences mentioned under Section 9.

Section 13:—"Our committee suggest that after Sub-section (2) of this Section a clause might be added to the effect that a child or a young person taken to a place of safety must be brought before a court within 24 hours except in cases of unavoidable delay, and that in the latter case the court must be satisfied that the delay was unavoidable.

Section 20:—"This clause says that no child should be committed to prison unless the court certifies "that he is so unruly or of so depraved a character, that he is not a fit person to be sent to a Reformatory School, and that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable." Our committee would draw the attention of Government in this connection to the desirability of a proper medical examination of any such child under the directions of the court before the court certifies as provided in the clause; and our committee suggest that a specific provision to the effect should be inserted in the Bill. Our committee believe that in the majority of cases where a young person, that is a person between the ages of 14 and 16 is found to be of such an extremely unruly and depraved a character there must be something abnormal about him, and that he may be found oftener than not a fit case for an institution for mental defectives rather than for a jail.

Our committee find that whilst the Bill makes a provision for the establishment and maintenance of Industrial Schools by Government for normal children and young persons whom it might be found desirable to segregate, it makes no mention about the desirability of establishing similar institutions for mentally defective children.

Section 21 (3):—"Our committee suggest that the age of the offender benefiting under this Section be increased to 16.

Section 25 (f):—"Our Committee regret to notice that amongst the methods of dealing with children and young persons charged with offences should be included an order to whip. Experience in other countries has shown that the use of whipping has not acted as a sufficient deterrent even in the case of children and young persons. Whilst we recognise that a sharp punishment of this kind may involve a lesser amount of hardship than a prolonged detention in a prison or in an institution, experience has shown that whipping has largely failed to produce the desired effect, that a considerable percentage of children and young persons who have been whipped re-appear in court within a few months of their receiving the punishment. Above all if the object of whipping is not to met out adequate punishment, not the vindication of the law but the reform of the child or young person and the repression of bad tendencies, such a form of punishment necessarily defeats its own object. Our committee would therefore suggest the deletion of sub clause (f) of section 25.

Section 26:—"This clause is the only one that makes any special mention of the financial responsibility of the parent or relative of a child who has been placed in a certified School. The clause provides that such parent or relative shall contribute towards the maintenance of the child. But the Bill makes no specific provision for the maintenance of children who have no parents or relatives or whose parents or relative are not in a position to contribute towards such maintenance. Undoubtedly, claus 51 (e) says that the Governor-in-Council may make rules for the maintenance of inmates of certified Schools. Our Committee suggest, however that a specific provision should be inserted in the Bill throwing the responsibility on the Government of maintaining children in certified schools who could not otherwise be provided for.

Section 32:—"Section 32 of the present bill does not make it the duty of Government or the local authority to establish reformatory or industrial schools at all large centres of population having a population of not less than a prescribed number, say 50,000, where no such schools maintained from private funds at present exist. The cost of maintaining new schools should be shared between Government and the Municipality or borne wholly by either authority as the case may be.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

The following Press communique is issued:

	(In pounds sterling). Remittances during the month from 1st of June	Remittances during the month from April 1924 to 30th June 1924
Sterling purchases in India	2,185,000	8,115,000
Sterling taken over in London		
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury		
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury		
Council Bills		
Total	2,185,000	8,115,000

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long over-due Report of this Institute is out; and it provides interesting reading.

(1) In 1922-23 the President, Mr. Meyer Nissim, the vice-President Mr. Seervai and two librarians resigned!

(2) In 1923, Mr. King, the Hony. Secretary, resigned in a fortnight! And later on members of the Committee, Messrs. Rice, Taylor, Ghasvalla Advocate and Commander Borner resigned!

(3) The affairs of the Institute were so managed, that a vote of censure was passed by the general body!

(4) Some prominent members were so dissatisfied with the management that they pressed for the examination of the Accounts by independent outside men! Messrs. Fardes Rhodes report of payments being made without proper vouchers in case of furniture and fittings!

(5) For an ordinary library an electric kettle and tea set were purchased!

(6) Staff salary of 12 months 1922-23 came to Rs. 4929, and of the nine months of 1923 Rs. 5,027!

(7) Establishment charges for 1922-23 was Rs. 663; in 1923 Rs. 786!

(8) The total expenditure for 12 months 1922-23 came to Rs. 14,586, whereas for the nine months of 1923, it comes to Rs. 13,492!

(9) The twelve months' working of 1922-23 showed an excess of income over expenditure Rs. 1733; whereas the nine months of 1923 shows a deficit of Rs. 1,247.

(10) That the Bank balance on 31st March 1923 was Rs. 3,513; that on the 31st December, 1923 Rs. 3,240 with Rs. 2,721 as expenses incurred, but not paid! So the actual available cash was Rs. 500! And yet the management wanted to give away Rs. 2,000 to an old Secretary!

There are many other interesting things, which will be revealed at the meeting on Tuesday next. Meanwhile, it must be said in all fairness, that the Ag. Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dooley carried out his duties arduously and efficiently alongwith Mr Power, the Hony. Treasurer.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SECOND CLASS TAXIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the representative of the largest firm of automobile shippers to India and the East generally, I consider that the new Police Regulation restricting the registration of motor cars as second class taxis to Fords, is not only unwise but constitutes a gross injustice to the whole of the motor trade outside the Ford organization. I should like to know the real reason why one particular machine should be singled out for this preference, so what cannot help but be the detriment of the major portion of the motor trade and certainly to the taxi-using public and further why the whole matter has been rushed through without reasonable notice.

If taxi-owners are prepared to run bigger or more expensive cars than Fords at 8 annas per mile, and I submit that they only do so for profit, why should they be prevented from so doing?

The institution of the second class taxi system in Bombay—as it existed hitherto,—has been of immense benefit to the travelling public of Bombay, and the system was certainly in keeping with Bombay's motto of Urbs Primus Ind, as nowhere else in India could such cheap and comfortable taxi travel be obtained. It was also of great advantage to the motor trade at large (and not to one particular firm), as retailers of such cars as the Overland, Chevrolet, Rugby, etc., which are all eminently suitable for running as 2nd class taxis, found a big market for their cars as 2nd class taxis. Also the resale of the trade were able to dispose of second hand cars (taken in part payment) to persons who ran them as second class taxis. Further Bombay was and is still, stocked with old car importations which were gradually finding a market as second class taxis.

The object of the Police ought to be to see that the public are conveyed in the best possible manner for a reasonable fare. It surely cannot be held that this is ensured by singling out the lowest priced machines on the market and debarring the running of more expensive motor cars as second class vehicles.

Of late there has been far too much legislation directly affecting the motor trade and motor car users which has been rushed through without considering public opinion or the opinion of the trade. Every authority lately seems to have taken upon itself to make laws, fix fees or rents or terminal taxes, etc., on the motoring trade or public without ever dreaming of consulting the bodies representing the car using public, i.e. The Western India Automobile Association or the car selling trade, i.e. The Motor Trade Association of Western India Ltd.—Yours etc.,

ALEX J. DIRKS.
A Director of the Motor Trade Association of Western India Ltd.

July 11.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Superintendent of the National Medical College, Bombay, writes:—

"I beg to accept with thanks through the medium of your paper the donation of Rs. 1000 for the use of the National Medical College from Messrs. Mohomadbhai Husain and Vrajlal Vora, joint secretaries of the Bombay Ship Chandlers, Pipe-fitting and Mill and Gin Stores Mercrants' Association. The College is also obliged to Mr. Nagindas Motiram.

"The National Medical College is in need of funds for its People's Free Hospital and other attached Institutions. All philanthropic persons and associations will follow the example of the above association and help the suffering humanity.

"It is also notified that from 1st July, all previous Tickets are cancelled, and new tickets will be issued at the College office."

DIABETES

World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Letter No. 32091.
Pannah Buildings, Bellary,
Dated 7th Sept. 1918.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY, J. P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah Fort, Bellary.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(7)

THE CURE
FOR
"DIABETES."
DR.S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

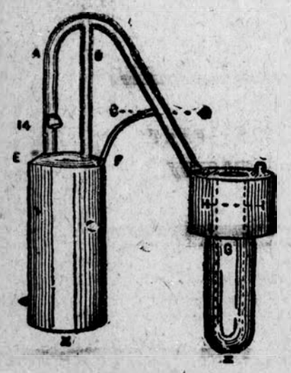
Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded gold medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:—

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that, I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyenger's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil" which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, Posot Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

ICE.
Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



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7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

SHIPPING.

... ARRIVALS.

July 14.

S S Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.
S S Jalavihar, Johnson, Rangoon.
S S British Rose, Dobson, Abadan.
S S Gaharinda Tallent, Moulmein.
S S Howra, Weatherby, Java.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

S S Hatipara, Hocking, Karachi.
S S Steel Voyage, Marcassen, Calcutta
S S Tamba Maru Wada, Kobe.
S S Africa, Mosutti, Genoa.

The following vessels begun to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer D. P. Benoti for Marseilles and Liverpool.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J G Lindon arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar 2320 tons, Captain Johnson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S British Rose:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Coy's steamer British Rose 3817 tons, Captain C Dobson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of Liquid Fuel oil.

S S Gaharinda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gaharinda 3212 tons, Captain H Tallent arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

S S Hawra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hawra 6709 tons, Captain T Weatherby arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatipara, 4863 tons, Captain R W Hocking will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo

S S Steel Voyage:—The B I S N Company's steamer Steel Voyage, 3871 tons, Captain M Marcasen, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y Kaisha steamer Tamba Maru, 3576 tons, Captain N Wada will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Africa:—M. Italiana steamer Africa, 2592 tons, Captain E Mosutti will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 14.

S S Docteur Pierre-Benoil for Barcelona—4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Docteur Pierre-Benoil for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Bhoidas Cursondas and Co.

S S Delta for London—50 tons wheat pollards, The Bombay Co Ltd.; 100 cwt Nutmegs, Ganga Commercial Agency; 20 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 10 bundles Fox skins J S Narag and Sons; 1060 cwt. white peas, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton and woollen cutting M Somjee, 4 mds. bristles (7 cases) Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. 20 bales Goat skins tanned, K Esmai; 31mds bundles Lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 500 cwt. myrabollams Kalyandas Bros.; 11 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 1 bundle silk and woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 1 bundle animal skins, H A Aminoff; 1 bundles cotton and silk carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, J. Permanand and Co. 5 cases cartridges, Grindlay and Co. Ltd.

S S Delta for Marseilles—105 cwt gum J Narbheram and Co.

S S Africa for Genoa:—20 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk—4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2002 cwt linseed, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—701 cwt. Ajwa seed, Kewalram and Co. 2750 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebrahimji; 500 cwt ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Ghent—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—1000 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.; 110 bales cotton Khimjee Visram and Co.;

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—420 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanjee and Co. 787½ cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanjee and Co. 31 bales wool M Balia; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—787/ cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanji and Co.

S S Tarantia for Sharpness:—8000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp—201 cwt gum Arabic, E Virji and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Stockholm:—10¼ cwt. cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—400½ cwt. Ajma seed, Kewalram and Co.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam—18 kegs Aniline dye. The Compton National D'escompte De Paris.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—787½ cwt ground David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Ali Brothers.

IMPORTS.

July 14.

S S Gambada from Cochin. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—200 cases grease, 290 bundles gunnies bags, 30 bales gunnies bags 90 bales Jute, 80 kegs paint 30 cases stationery 12 drums Ink, 16 cases Ink, 100 bales Hessian cloth, 916 bales cotton, 6444 bags cotton seed, 648 bags betel nuts, 20 bags Turmeric, 74 bags pepper, 2983 bags cocoanuts 786 bags copra, 337 bags dry ginger, 64 baskets dry ginger, 1000 drums linseed oil, 500 drums paint oil, 75 chests Tea, 21 H/chests Tea, 21 pieces scantlings, 15 bales cotton yarn, 78 chests black tea 78 cases black tea, 68 cases rope, 281 coils rope, 65 jottas rope, 253 kegs nails 56 cases medicine, 180 cases matches 10 kegs Aniline dyes.

S S Hatarana from Calcutta. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—8602 tons coal.

S S Hatipura from Rangoon. Agents Mackinnon Mackenbie and Co.:—15770 bundles teak scantlings, 39466 pieces teak scantlings, 4790 pieces teak planks, 208 bars pighead, 1005 pieces teak squres, 873 pieces teak posts, 3152 pieces teak Tea boards, 9102 bundles teak tea boards.

S S Tugela from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—34 casks Iron ware, 196 cases Iron ware, 64 cases iron goods, 275 cases splint, 50 cases slate pencils, 20 cases boot black, 20 cases metal leaves, 386 casks alum of potash lump, 100 bags copper sulphate, 50 kegs copper sulphate, 500 D/bags Epsom salt 20 cases Beer, 70 cases toys, 50 cases iron screws, 16 cases China ware, 28 cases padlocks 16 cases trimmings, 50 cases pencils 40 cases chemicals, 11 cases ribbons, 118 cases tin ware, 70 cases earthenware 463 cases dry Aniline colours, 91 casks dry aniline colours, 36 cases earthen colours, 13 cases colours 27 x 36 drums chloride of magnisium, 40 drums bleaching powder, 50 casks safety fuses 50 packages hurricane lamps, 34 cases paperware, 41 cases paper, 358 bales paper, 98 bundles box boards, 118 pieces copper rods, 20 cases nails.

From Bremen:—560 bundles steel rods 88 cylinders carbonic acid, 250 cases school slates, 9 bales wall-paper 110 cases rivets, 50 bundles copper sheets.

From Christiania:—50 cases sterilized milk, 150 cases poisonous sulphur, 96 bales paper.

From Gothenburg:—43 parcels paper, 189 bales paper, 7 cases paper, 218 reels Paper, 94 bales newspapers 25 cases envelopes, 610 cases matches in zinc 84 cases petroleum stoves, 84 cases chlorate of potash, 15 barrels Glue, 72 barrels paraffin 550 pieces steel, 146 cases Nails 173 bags nails 140 packages nails.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

June 25.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 18th inst. amounted to £126,406,390 as compared with £126,383,985 on the previous Wednesday.

A fair proportion of the moderate amount of gold on offer this week has been taken for India.

The discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India was reduced on the 19th inst. from 7 to 6 per cent.

The National City Bank of New York Bulletin thus refers to the gold embarrassment of the United States:—

"The movement of gold is proof in itself that in our relations with the rest of the world the balance of current payments is running to the United States. The record of merchandise trade shows an excess of exports over imports of $692,860,593 in the ten months from July 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924. Great Britain has made payments on her debt in the last twelve months aggregating $161,000,000. The other factors doubtless yield a balance against us, but not large enough to keep gold from coming. That this unbalanced situation with gold flowing from where it is needed to where it is not needed, will continue indefinitely nobody believes, but it can be stopped only by a change in relative price levels, which will turn the merchandise balance against us or by greatly increased purchases of foreign securities in the United States."

It will be noted that the Bulletin is of the opinion that international loans by the United States would be, as we have pointed out in former letters, the readiest solution of the impasse. As regards the other alternative, we fear that even if the level of prices in the States rose, the existence of so strong a tariff wall might check that freedom of imports which otherwise would tend to reverse the balance of trade and stop the influx of gold.

We append figures relating to Indian Trade (private account) for May 1924:—
(in lacs of rupees)
Merchandise Exports 2905 Imports 2060 Net Exports. 845.
Gold Exports. 2 Imports. 295 Net Imports 293
Silver Exports. 34 Imports. 242 Net Imports. 208.

Total Net Exports 344

SILVER.

Prices have been disposed to sag owing chiefly to the reluctance of buyers rather than pressure to sell. There has, in fact, been a slight decline each day since the 18th inst., the fall amounting to 11/16d. The news of the considerable increase in the Shanghai stock, particulars of which are given below, caused some profit taking on the part of local bull operators and this accentuated the easiness which was apparent. Indian Bazaar rates are well below parity and business in that quarter is not active just now, although the monsoon appears to be pursuing a favourable course. America has been usually a seller. Continental enquiry is still timl.

The 'Times' Vienna correspondent states that "the Austrain new schilling, or the nominal value of 10,000 kroner and a silver value of 8,000 kroner, or, roughly 6d., which is being issued to the public over the counters of the Austrian National Bank since Monday last, is, according to the Neue Freie Fresse, being stored away, or passed on at a premium of as much as 75 per cent., with the same avidity as that with which the silver kroner was hoarded by the masses during the war." The above news reveals that the putting of new coins composed of precious metal into circulation is a delicate operation after period of currency reconstruction. Any novel coinage evokes a special demand in normal conditions, how much more so when paper and other almost valueless material for currency is being superseded by metal possessing intrinsic worth. As the time chosen for such new emissions as the above is when the authorities are desireus of creating confidence in a new currency system, obviously the issue of the coins must continue until a reasonable quantity remains in circulation at their nominal value. Hence it is not unreasonable to reduce that these Continental countries which have embarked upon a policy of minting silver coins must continue to do so even though many are at first hoarded, or lose the advantage of the preliminary step they have taken.

The "Wall Street Journal" under date of the 4th inst. stated that when the German Government inaugurated its recent coinage policy, to mint 600,000,000 marks in silver coins, Reichsbank silver stocks were sufficient to meet the needs of the first emission of 300,000,000 but that the metal for the second 300,000,000 will have to be purchased in the open market.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS

(in lacs of rupees)
Notes in circulation May 31. 17451 June 7. 17443 June 15. 17455.
Silver coin and bullion in India May 31. 7666 June 7. 7658 June 15. 7671.
Gold coin and bullion in India May 31. 2232 June 7. 2232 June 15. 2232.
Securities (Indian Government) May 31. 5736 June 7. 5733 June 15. 5759.
Securities (British Government) May 31. 1400 June 7. 1400 June 15. 1399.
Bills of Exchange May 31. 400 June 7. 400 June 15. 400.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th June.

The stock in Shanghai on the 21st inst. consisted of about 38,100,000 ounces in sycee, 41,500,000 dollars, and 2,080 silver bars, as compared with about 36,200,000 ounces in sycee, 39,500,000 dollars and 1,980 silver bars on the 16th inst.

Quotations:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.
June 19th. 34. 7/8d. cash 34. 13/16d. 2 mos
June 20th. 34 13/16d. cash 34. 3/4d. 2 mos
June 21st. 34. 3/4d. cash 34 11/16d. 2 mos.
June 23rd. 34. 5/8d. cash 34 5/8d. 2 mos.
June 24th. 34 7/16d. cash 34 7/16d. 2 mos.
June 25th. 34 5/16d. cash 34 5/16d. 2 mos.
Average 34 635d. cash 34 604d. 2 mos.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
June 19th. 95s./5d.
June 20th. 95s.
June 23rd. 95s./3d.
June 24th. 95s./5d.
June 25th. 95s./6d.
Average 95s./3. 8d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 11/16d. and 9/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

RESCUE HOME FOR THE FALLEN.

AFFAIRS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Opportunities for social service are almost unlimited in Calcutta, but the spirit of social service is unfortunately not equal to the task. Perhaps the most crying need of the city is a home for the desolate girls who have been kidnapped and sold to a life of shame. According to the last census there are about two thousand of them in Calcutta alone. The law and the police have powers to rescue them, but there is no home where they can be kept until some useful and honourable employment can be found for them. The Vigilance Association of Calcutta which consists of European and Indian ladies has set itself to the highly laudable enterprise of founding a rescue home. A meeting was held on Monday at which Lord Lytton, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Sir Surendranath Bannerjea spoke with much earnestness and feeling. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was put down as one of the possible speakers, but I have it on good authority. This was a mere lure to attract a big gathering. Sir Surendranath was in his usual form, and hurled some of his pompous periods on an audience which has been hearing them for more than two generations. The Governor spoke with considerable vehemence, and I could see he was perfectly sincere. It is only a lakh of rupees that is needed, and it is undeniable the country would prefer it to come out of private munificence rather than from the coffers of the Government. The thought which makes Lord Lytton shiver with horror should rise in the bosom of every parent. There are several millionaires in the city, and they can find no better means of spending a fraction of their money than to contribute on behalf of the upliftment of these unhappy girls. The subject offers, besides, an infinite field for social workers. It would indeed be a crying shame if the citizens of Calcutta cannot save two thousand of their own sisters from the sordid misery of their lives.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The personality of Sir Ashutosh had made our Convocation an annual event of great importance. His place this year lay bare and his voice was still. The entire performance rested with the Chancellor, who is more the Governor of the province than the academic head of the University. The ceremony was characterised by unusual officialdom, and the whole thing seemed to mark the beginning of the stretching of the official hand. The Governor was careful enough to add. "Do not let any one suggest that the Government of Bengal cannot afford to support its Universities or that it has any wish to curtail their academic freedom as the price of its assistance." The disclaimer is superb, but the question is whether it is a factor to be depended on. For, it is useless to expect that the Government would liquidate a deficit of four lakhs of rupees, without wanting to exercise some type of control. Bengal could only produce one Sir Ashutosh; and there is none amongst those now living who can assert the independence of the University and defend academic rights against all encroachments from the executive. The future of the University is uncertain, even gloomy.

TARAKESHWAR.

The situation at Tarakeshwar has not improved, while Satyagrahis are going to prison every day. Swami Biswanand has been released, and brings with him experiences and observations of the jail not flattering to the sense of refinement of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Chiranjan Das and others are on hunger-strike as a protest against the conduct of a jail official. Swami Sachidanand, the holy man who was the first to warn the Mohant of his folly, seems, according to all report, to be succumbing to the attack of the goondas and the rigours of the jail. If his life is lost, it will be a martyrdom in the cause of his faith, which will stir the heart of every Hindu worthy of that high name.

JUSTICE GHOSE'S JUDGMENT.

The full text of Justice Ghose's judgment has been published and comes to hand at the moment of writing. An appeal has been lodged by the indefatigable Advocate-General. Behind all the conflict of constitutional issues involved, there is a human element in the conflict of personalities. The Advocate-General on the one hand trying desperately to vindicate the executive and safeguard the occupations of Ministers whom nobody wants, and his infinitely greater cousin, Mr. C. R. Das, on the other, the author of all this upheaval and unsettlement of the old slumbering days when Governors and their officials stalked the earth like a colossus—the conflict is brimful of interest and pathos. The Government intend to fight it out and have appealed against the judgment. Meanwhile, your Chowringhee contemporary suggests: "A short way with the dissentients may have been expected to recommend itself to the Government of Bengal. . . . After all it is the first business of a Government to govern." This is an open suggestion that the Government should discard all constitutional convention, and enthuse itself again on the tradition of undiluted absolutism. The Advocate-General more than once hinted that the Government of Bengal may not accept the judgment of the High Court. It seems to us that the Government will now begin a non-co-operation programme of its own, and Mr. Justice Ghose's hope that the constitution will be safeguarded is doomed to disappointment

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The improvement which was noticeable in our market last week has, unfortunately, come to a sudden end. This has undoubtedly been due to the publication by the United States Bureau of Agriculture of the unexpectedly favourable "condition" report of 71.2 per cent., and from the way in which dealers have withdrawn their offers it is clear that their confidence has been badly shaken. No appreciable fall in the price of the raw material has as yet taken place but it is the general opinion in the bazar that this is probable in the near future. Quiet there therefore for the most part based on Cotton at about 14 pence per pound. In spite of this however the week has not been absolutely devoid of interest, as we hear of business having been transacted in Grey Shirtings, Grey Dhooties and Light Whites, though the quantities have been small.

Grey Shirting.—In so far as sales are concerned our market has been very quiet. Japanese makes have again commanded a fair amount of attention and business has been done at very cheap rates, whilst further quantities are available on the same terms for August to November delivery. It is reported that the Bombay Mills are ready to sell their productions from August to November at 2 annas per pound lower than the prices ruling a fortnight ago.

Grey Dhooties.—Further replacement contracts have been concluded in these styles but buyers are not prepared to continue on the same basis, as they are of the opinion that they will do better by waiting.

Whites.—We hear that about 300 Cases of White Nainsooks and some smaller lots of White Mulls have been bought for forward shipment, but apart from this nothing of interest has taken place.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing fresh to report.

Yarns.—Deliveries have been slightly better, but dealers do not appear to be in any great hurry to replenish their stocks.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

During the earlier part of the period under review our local market remained very steady, but towards the close an easier feeling is noticeable. Prices are inclined to depreciate in sympathy with the raw material, and in the absence of any up-country demand deliveries are only moderate.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:

Mule 10s. Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0.
Mule 12s Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0.
Mule 14s Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.
Mule 16s Rs. 5-5-0 to 5-9-0.
Mule 20s Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-15-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 5-15-0 to 6-3-0.

COAL.

The market is quiet, with only a small demand and limited business. The wagon supply has greatly improved, and is now practically sufficient to meet requirements. With the labour leaving the Collieries for cultivation raisings show a marked decline.

The following are the current quotations:

Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. * to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 5 to 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, 8th July, 1924.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has been quiet but steady during the greater part of the interval, but latterly the demand from the consuming markets eased off somewhat. Bazaar dealers being inclined to liquidate their holdings, values for the nearer position registered a decline. A limited trade has been done in Australian Cornsacks for the season, but otherwise business has been confined to small lots of a miscellaneous character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for January at Rs. 35-8-0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for August at Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 51-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 50-0-0, Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 61-4-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for July at Rs. 74/12/0 for July/September at Rs. 75/0/0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for November/December at Rs. 110/0/0

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 53/0/0 to Rs. 52/0/0, for August at Rs. 52/8/0 to Rs. 51/8/0 for August/September at Rs. 50/0/0; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 60/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 61/4/0, for July at Rs. 61/0/0 to Rs. 61/4/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 55/0/0 to Rs. 53/8/0 for July/September at Rs. 54/12/0 to Rs. 53/8/0, for August/September at Rs. 55/0/0 to Rs. 53/8/0, for September at Rs. 55/0/0 for September/October at Rs. 54/8/0, for October at Rs. 55/0/0 to Rs. 54/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 50/4/0; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 61/8/0 basis; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 3/3/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for early August at Rs. 40/0/0, for November/December at Rs. 39/8/0, for early December at Rs. 39/0/0; Ry. C.s for July at Rs. 51/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 51/4/0, for August/September at Rs. 50/12/0 to Rs. 50/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 50/0/0 to Rs. 48/8/0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 62/8/0, for August at Rs. 60/8/0; A. Twills for July at Rs. 70/0/0 to Rs. 69/0/0; for October/December at Rs. 60/0/0 for December/January at Rs. 60/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 59/0/0; A. Twills (safety seam) for July at Rs. 73/8/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light C. Bags for July at Rs. 56/0/0, for August/September at Rs. 52/0/0; D. W. Flour Bags for October at Rs. 58/8/0, for October/November at Rs. 58/0/0; E. Twills (2 lbs.) for July at Rs. 51/4/0; B. Twills for July at Rs. 53/0/0 to Rs. 52/0/0, for August at Rs. 52/8/0 to Rs. 51/8/0, for August/September at Rs. 50/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 48/0/0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 62/8/0.

Hessians—have also met with less enquiry and only a small business falls to be reported for near shipments at easier rates.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 15/10/0 to Rs. 15/5/0 to Rs. 15/8/0, for July at Rs. 15/10/0 to Rs. 15/4/0 to Rs. 15/8/0, for August/September at Rs. 15/10/0 to Rs. 15/4/0 to Rs. 15/7/0, for October/December at Rs. 15/8/0 to Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 15/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 15/0/0.

Hessian Bags 54 by 27 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for July/September at Rs. 35/0/0.

Hessian Bags 56 by 28 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for July/September at Rs. 37/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 36/0/0.

Cotton Packs 43 lbs.) for July at Rs. 94/0/0, for August at Rs. 94/0/0.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 21/10/0 to Rs. 21/3/0, to Rs. 21/4/0, for July at Rs. 21/10/0 to Rs. 21/2/0 to Rs. 21/4/0, for July/September at Rs. 21/6/0 to Rs. 20/14/0 to Rs. 21/0/0, for August at Rs. 21/0/0 to Rs. 21/2/0, for August/September at Rs. 21/10/0 to Rs. 20/12/0 to Rs. 21/0/0 for August/December at Rs. 20/4/0, for October/December at Rs. 20/80 to Rs. 19/14/0; for January/March at Rs. 19/4/0.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21/6/0 to Rs. 21/4/0, for July at Rs. 21/6/0.

Australian Brat Bags (20 ozs.) for October/March at Rs. 39/0/0.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr. George King, F F. A., F.I-A. (London)—one of the greates living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
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Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

SAVANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You have, by writing a leader in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant, for giving powers to H. H. the Sardesai Maharaj of Savant Wadi, placed the people of Savant Wadi under your obligations.

Lord Willingdon, the late Governor of Bombay spoke in high terms about His Highness when he had been on a visit to Belgaum. It is really a pity that the British Government should not remember the services, rendered by His Highness, the Sardesai Maharaj during the great world war. His Highness had taken an active part on the field service, in spite of loving protests of Savant Wadi people. When His Highness returned from the field service, it was expected, that His Highness would be invested with full powers, over and above that some new harbour, such as Vengurla, which formerly belonged to Savant Wadi State, would be given to His Highness. But it is now nearly six years, since His Highness is without any powers. Is this way in which the British Government appreciates the services rendered by the Indian chiefs. I would therefore like to propose to all the people of Savant Wadi, who are living in Bombay and in other places, that a deputation, consisting of leading citizens of Savant Wadi, should wait on His Excellency the Governor, without further delay. All the people of Savant Wadi are waiting eagerly for the auspicious day when His Highness the Sardesai will be invested with full powers.—Yours, etc.,

S. BABURAO.

Savant Wadi.

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

MALARIA

AND OTHER FEVERS

Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Instantly the crises, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

PHENALGIN

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists

Sole Agents:—

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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

Sweet Scented

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Effective

Use and Get Beautiful Hair

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Refreshing Bath

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THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR

HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

A DULL GAME.

The G. I. P. Parel secured a victory over the Y. M. C. A. by the narrowest margin on Monday evening when the Cooperage ground was in good condition considering the recent heavy showers which have spoilt playable ground. The railwaymen were decidedly better but the slippery ground did not permit a better exhibition.

The first half brought no score and even after fifteen minutes in the second half the teams were on equal terms. Then Mitchell, the railway inside right scored the only goal of the day. The Young men made sporadic efforts to score but their understanding was poor and none of them were capable of even a serious individual attempt..

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Parel:—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Phipps, Corr, and Shinkfield, Cowton, Mitchell, Duthie, Henderson and Finnigan.

Y. M. C. A.:—McCarthy; Thompson and Chisholm; Warder, Holmes, Brown; A. N. Other, Court, Hardy, Thompson and Maura.

CRICKET IN BANDRA.

On Sunday the 13th instant amidst threatening weather the New Canterbury C. C. and the St. Stanislaus Institution C. C. played a half-day match resulting in a win for the New Canterbury C. C. by 58 runs. Credit is due to Messrs. C. Rodricks, W. Fernandes and O. Gonsalves for their steady batting and Mr. M. Conceso for his excellent Bowling.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

FURTHER WORLD'S RECORDS,

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—Further world and Olympic Games records were broken at the Colombes Stadium. The American team lowered their own record in 400 metres relay race. On Saturday, they had set up a new world's record of 41 and one-fifth seconds in the heat in the first round, but in their heat in the second round, they finished in 41 seconds, and equalled that timing in the final which they won. The world's record for 1,500 metres swimming free style race was twice lowered. Charlton (Australia) did his heat in 21 minutes 20 and four-tenths seconds, beating by nearly a quarter of a minute, the record established by Arno Berg (Sweden) in August last year. Later in the day, however, Berg regained his title in the fourth heat, his timing being 21 minutes 11 and four-tenths seconds. American Osborn achieved the world's record in general classification in Decathlon, with 7,710 points.

Another world's record for the relay races was set up by the American team in 1,600 metres race which won the final in 3 minutes 16 seconds and Hauser (America) broke the Olympic record for throwing discus. The Marathon Race was won by Stenroos (Finland) in two hours 41 minutes 22 and three-fifths seconds, and Italian Frigerio won the 10,000 metres walk race.

Nurmi (Finland) beat the Olympic record in 3,000 Metres Team Race.

The results are as under:—

400 Metres Relay Race. (Final). U. S. A. 1, Britain 2; Holland 3. Time.—Forty-one seconds.

Decathlon. General Classification.—Usborn (U. S. A.) 7,710 points 1; Norton (U. S. A.) 7,350 points 2.

3,000 Metres Team Race. (Final).—Nurmi (Finland) 1; Ritola (Finland) 2; Macdonald (Britain) 3. Time.—Eight minutes thirty-two seconds. National placings.—Finland 8 points 1; Britain fourteen 2; U. S. A. twenty five 3.

1,600 Metres Relay Race. (Final).—U. S. A. 1; Swedon 2; Britain 3. Time.—Three minutes 16 seconds.

10,000 Metres Walk.—Frigorio (Italy) 1; Goodwin (Britain) 2; Magwaster (South Africa) 3. Time.—41 minutes 49 seconds.

Marathon Race.—Stenraes (Finland) 1; Bortini (Italy) 2; Donar (U. S. A.) 3; Halenon (Finland) 4; Fortis (Britain) 5. Time.—2 hours 41 minutes 22 and three-fifths seconds.

Throwing Discus.—Houser (U. S. A.) 46.155 metres 1; Nittyras (Finland) 44.95 metres 2; Liob (U. S. A.) 44.84 metres 3.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, July 14.

At Leeds to-day South Africans were dismissed in their first innings for 132 and were compelled to follow on. Their innings closed at five minutes past one and at lunch time they had scored six in their second innings without loss. Taylor who was undefeated was batting for one hundred minutes. His innings was notable for clean cutting and driving and included one six and five fours. Weather was fine and cool and there were three thousand spectators present. Lunch scores:—

SOUTH AFRICANS 1ST INNS.

Ward bowled Tate	17
Susskind bowled Gilligan	4
B. Nourse run out	3
Taylor not out	59
Catterall caught Wood bowled Tate	29
Nupen caught Wood bowled Tate	0
Pegler l b w bowled Tate	0
Blanckenberg bowled Tate	0
Carter caught Hendren bowled Macaulay	11
Extras	3
Total	132

SOUTH AFRICANS 2ND INNS.

Commaille not out	2
Ward not out	4
Total (for no wicket)	6

Bowling Analysis.—South Africans 1st Inns.—Gilligan one for 27; Tate six for 42; Macaulay one for 23; R. Tyldesley nought for 37.

South Africans first innings score is incomplete.—Reuter.

THE RUPEE LOAN.

LIMITED TO 15 CRORES.

A Government of India Finance Department Press communique dated Simla, 14th July says:—

In the Government of India Loan Notification issuing to-day the amount of the Rupee Loan to be raised during the current year has been limited to Rs. 15 crores, i.e Rs. 5 crores less than the amount for which credit was included in the Budget. The latest information regarding the Ways and Means programme of the Government of India indicates that a loan of Rs. 15 crores will be sufficient owing partly to anticipated lapses in the capital grant for Railways, for which Rs. 30 crores was provided in the Budget, and partly to increased receipts expected from Post Office Cash Certificates. The Government of India have decided that the investment habit which has been induced by the attractive terms introduced last year for these Certificates should be allowed to take deeper root among the classes which resort to this form of investment and that any revision of the terms should be deferred till, at any rate, the end of the current year.

The absence of a post office section of the current year's loan is due to the experience of last year which showed that in the case of a limited loan open for a short period the amount of subscriptions obtained in the Post Office section does not justify the work and expense involved. An additional reason for the discontinuance of the Post Office section is the opportunity for investment which the Cash Certificate system already offers to the small investor.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN SEA.

On Sunday evening Miss Tehmina Jamshedji Colabawalla (33), a Parsi lady residing at Colaba with her parents, was offering prayers on the sea beach when by some strong waves of the tide she was swept away into the sea. Her body was found floating by the police near Gun Carriage Bunder next day and was handed over to her parents.

The Coroner subsequently held an inquest at Colaba at her residence, where her father said the deceased was in the habit of offering prayer at the sea beach every day. On Sunday evening as she did not return home, an enquiry was made, and her body was recovered the next day from the sea.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCHOLARSHIP TO MR. R. G. PRADHAN.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries, the Government of Bombay have awarded in the current year one State technical scholarship to Mr. R. G. Pradhan for the study of Sugar Technology including Sugar Chemistry, Engineering and Agriculture in the Audubon Sugar School of the University of Louisiana. The scholarship which will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years is of the value of £240 (inclusive of a war bonus of £40 which is liable to reduction) annually with fees and travelling expenses in addition.

You'll smile too — if you smoke

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

AIR TIGHT TINS OF 50.. Rs. 1/4

PACKETS OF 10.. 4 Ans.

MADE IN LONDON

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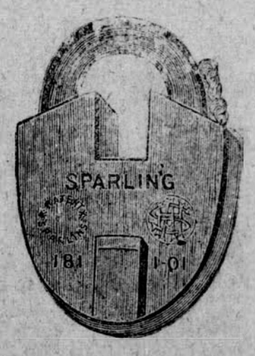
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS IN INDIA.

LONDON'S BEST HUMOROUS ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—"PASSING SHOW"—WILL BE SENT YOU POST FREE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE COUPONS ENCLOSED IN EVERY PACKET.

THERE IS ECONOMY



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The "Sparling" Patent Lockworks, Aligarh, U. P.

Entrancing Perfumes

Transports of delight are created by the entrancing Zenobia Perfumes. They surround their users with superb and fascinating odours, and they cannot be equalled for lasting richness. These are two of the loveliest of all :

The new Zenobia Perfume Eastern Glory, and the superb Zenobia Jasmin.

Solid Brilliantines for men can be obtained scented with any of the above rich perfumes.

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TESTING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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2. We defy all Competition.

3. The "Moses," "Peacock" "Reading" and "Turkey."

YOUR RELIABLE OLDEST FRIENDS WE SELL FOR

Rs. 9/- 16/- 20/- & 24/-

OTHERS CAN'T AFFORD TO SELL

At Double The Prices.

OFFICERS TRIPLE RAIN COATS WHICH WE SELL FOR RS. 30/- and RS. 40/- EACH.

OTHERS CAN'T AFFORD EVEN AT RS. 50/- and RS. 75/-

ENGLISH CHECK LINED PARAMATTA RAIN COATS BEING QUOTED IN MARKET AT RS. 25/-

WE SELL FOR RS. 17/-

LADIES & CHILDREN MACS ARE JUST BEING UNPACKED.

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SPINNING RESOLUTION.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The spinning resolution of the A. I. C. C. is, in my opinion, the most important of all resolutions of the A. I. C. C. There is an inclination to laugh at it. The members of the Congress organisation can demonstrate in a month's time the impropriety of the laugh. Even if the economic value of khaddar be admitted, it will be found on experience that the resolution was necessary to bring about an economic resolution. It is not too much to expect Congress workers to give half an hour's labour to its most popular programme.

Those who voted for the resolution are in honour bound to carry it out. In my opinion the penalty clause had a proper place in the resolution. As organisation has every right to prescribe penalties for a breach by its members of self-imposed conditions. But now that the penalty clause is out, I hope that even the objectors comply with, the resolution.

Its possibilities are immense. Spinning is obligatory on all representative congressmen. There are or should be in every one of the twenty provinces, provincial, district, taluka and village organisations. They have each at least five hundred such representatives. I understand that some provinces have several thousand representatives. But taking the lowest figure we get over ten thousand members. Two thousand yards of ten counts means nearly ten tolas. Therefore ten thousand members would be sending 2,500 pounds of yarn. That is to say, the representatives would have spun enough yarn to supply five thousand poor men with one vest length of cloth. Apart from every other consideration, is this labour not worth taking for the sake of the poor? Imagine the effect of such work on the poor people! The knowledge of Congressmen working for them must fill them with a new hope.

Take another consideration. Ten thousand representatives cannot be satisfied with just spinning themselves. They must infect with their zeal those they represent. And thus khaddar which is supposed to be on the wane will wax again with redoubled force.

The workers being intelligent men and women will learn the science of spinning and will be therefore in a position to organise their neighbourhoods for hand-spinning.

Moreover, half an hour and ten tolas is the minimum required. As a matter of fact one spins 100 yards in half and hour with the greatest ease. The minimum therefore one can send should be three thousand yards. And half an hour is suggested for the busy worker. Many should be able to spin for one hour. I know some who are now spinning at the rate of two hours per day. The average receipts should therefore be at least double the minimum counted by me i. e. five hundred yards.

I do not suppose any one has yet realised what his hand-spinning means. It is nothing less than making national work self-supporting. Here are some figures. I have taken low average rates and low average work.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Ginning one maund...	12 hs.	0	8	0
Carding 13 pounds seed-free cotton out of 1 md. seed cotton.	40 hs.	2	8	0
Spinning 12½ lbs. 10 counts at the rate of 275 yards per hour	400 hs.	2	6	0
		Rs. 5	6	0

Thus one man working for 452 hours (say 450) would earn Rs. 5-6-0 (say Re. 5). Therefore 450 men working one hour would earn Rs. 5. Therefore 450 men working for 30 days at the rate of 1 hour per day would earn Rs. 150. Therefore 450 men giving one hour daily can support with ease 5 volunteers at the rate of Rs. 30 per month.

And five volunteers can easily organise the whole Congress work among 450 men and women. The united labour for a single item of large number of persons has illimitable possibilities, though the labour of one person for it may mean proctically nothing.

An ardent worker may work out many startling figures. I make a present of three propositions to be so worked.

1. If hand-spinning in a poor district is chiefly paid it can remove its poverty.
2. If spinning in a well-to-do district is mainly voluntary, it can support all the volunteers that may be needed.
3. Every village school can defray at least half its expenses if the school children are made to work at all the processes up to spinning for at least 3 hours per school day.

I need not point out that no such results are possible if khaddar does not become as saleable as a postage stamp. It would be criminal if does not become so in a country which grows more than enough cotton for its wants, whose is population is used to spinning, which has all the accessories necessary for it and which has a very large starving population waiting to be organised for such work.

If this work is to be done effectively and economically, the Provincial Secretaries and others will have to carry out to the full the instructions they may receive from the khadi Board. The head-quarters must have a duplicate register containing the names of all the members (serially numbered) who are expected to spin. all yarns must be labelled containing the number of yards, weight and the name and the serial number of the spinner. The provincial organisations will have to collect sufficient cotton for distribution. Carding will have to be organised. Thus there is no time to be lost, if the returns are to be complete as they should be the very first month.

Lastly those who do not know spinning at all will make no head-way if they commence by spinning only half an hour daily. For the first few days before the fingers respond, the beginner will have to work several hours per day.—"Young India."

INDIAN SCHOOLS OF ART

BOMBAY SCHOOL & ITS WORK

The following is from the "Times Educational Supplement" :—

At the conference of Indian art convened by the India Society at Wembley last week Sir George Llyod made important proposals for the establishment of a point of focus for the artist-producing efforts of the Government schools of art in India. A resolution was passed empowering the committee of the society to take these and other suggestions into consideration, with a view to further action. The conference also placed on record its sense of the importance of promoting throughout the Empire the study and appreciation of the aesthetic culture of India in the provinces of architecture painting, sculpture, music, and the applied arts.

Sir George Lloyd has returned from his Governorship of Bombay with achievements behind him in the encouragement of artistic development comparable with those of material advance with which his name will be associated in history. Of the five Government schools of art in India, the Calcutta school has become widely known by reason of the well-defined school of Indian painting to which it adheres, and which is more particularly associated with the names of two brothers of the poet Tagore. Attention to the Bengal renaissance has tended to obscure the no less remarkable work of the Bombay School of Art, under the principalship of Mr. Gladstone Solomon and the purposeful enthusiasm of Sir George Lloyd. Early in his Governorship Sir George came to the conclusion that the school had for some time been rather lacking in objective, and he therefore encouraged the new Principal. Mr. Solomon, to found a class of Indian mural painting assisted by scholarships, and at the same time to revive by means of life classes that assiduous study of the forms of nature itself which is the sure foundation of art. It was recognised that the Indian art students must be given the fullest possible facilities of training if there was to be a really fruitful improvement in the conditions of modern Indian art.

The question of public patronage for the schools of art has been partly solved at Bombay at any rate by the public themselves, who have supported the efforts of the students with sympathy and practical interest. Sir George described as deeply significant and symptomatic the great and increasing interest taken in art in the Presidency and the increasing number of art societies and art exhibitions. He expressed a hope that the patronage of the British public and of overseas visitors would be extended to the exhibition of Indian art in the Fine Art Section at Wembley. The sculpture and paintings there collected, as he pointed out, suggest something of the versatility of India's range in art. In the Bombay Court of the Indian Pavillion there are paintings which epitomize, as Sir George said, the methods, aims, and aspirations of the students of the Bombay school.

WANTED A CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

It is after the students of the school of art graduate that opportunities are required in India at the present time. Sir George Lloyd suggested that we might well borrow an idea from the French nation, and might discover in a scheme somewhat analogous of their "Prix de Rome" a point of focus for the work of the Indian schools of art. He suggested that the Government of India should establish a Prize of Delhi, and that students qualifying in sculpture and painting (and perhaps in architecture and arts and crafts) as winners of this prize should be admitted to a central institution—a kind of "Villa Medici"—there to reap the fullest advantages of a period of three or four years' painting and modelling.

Sir George Lloyd claimed that neither in organisation nor finances would supch a scheme offer serious difficulty if efficiently handled. It would provide a safe and certain improvement upon the present more or less opportunist methods of Indian art education. He described it as securing for Indian artists the unspeakably important asset of Government patronaoge at a central institution. It would go farther towards the helping of Indian art to-day than the formation of an Indian Academy of Fine arts or a Ministry of Fine Arts, because it would crown and concentrate the co-directed efforts of inter-provincial schools of art and give stability of aim and prospects to the arts students of India.

These are high claims for a project so relatively simple and capable of early accomplishment. But they were endorsed by such authorities as Professor William Rothenstein, Mr. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. Lionel Heath, the Principal of the Lahore School of Art. An important consideration in its favour was brought forward by Mr. Yusuf Ali, in showing that while different schools of art are developing in India a national art has still to be evolved. The fact is that in artistic renaissance as in political evolution India is in a transitional stage.

Mr. Lionel Heath, though a painter himself, has not formed a school of painting in the Punjab, for, as he told the conference, he has felt that the time was not ripe. They in the North were not in close touch with the West; they had not great cities like Bombay and Cacultta, and he was purposely biding his time. But a Society of Art has been established in the Punjab and is exhibiting in the Fine Arts Palace at Wembley. Mr. Heath made the just criticism that at the transitional stage there is a tendency of the modern school of Indian painting to shirk difficulties of form and beauty of line, which their own magnificent traditions have eminently fitted them to show. He considers the Bombay School of Art is working on the right lines by taking the students to their own work and traditions and making them study the model through them.

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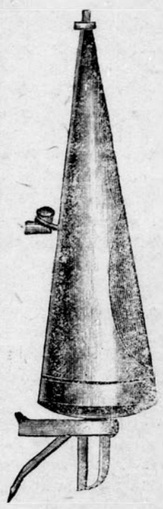

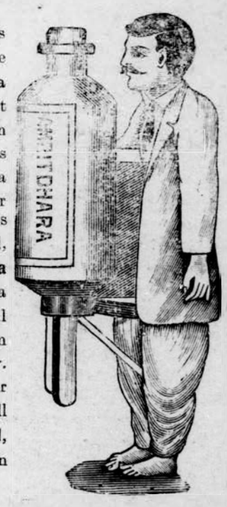

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